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WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent

Washington, August, 7 1893.

Well, the extra session of the first Congress democratic in both branches for more than thirty years is in session. There are empty chairs in both House and Senate, but the attendance is as large as was expected on the first day, under the circustances. The reorganization of the Senate was accomplished in March and that of the House, with the exception of the minor officials, which was decided by Mr. Cleveland many months ago, so that there was really no inducement to cause a large at tendance for the first few days of the session.

Never did a Congress come together in which the majority in both branches was so divided. There is not one single important question to come before Congress upon which the democrats are united. They are apparently hopelessly divided on the financial question, although the strong personality of the President, backed by the patronage at his disposal, may be sufficient to get some legislation through if the administration managers are shrewd enough to have a financial bill framed that will meet the views of the republican Senators and Represenatives—overtures have been made to the republicans, but they will make no pledges in advance, wisely reserving the right to cast their votes for the measure which in their judgement may be best for the country, without regard to its political effect.

The division upon the tariff among the democrats is not so sharply defined as that upon finance although it may be come so later on. There are three tariff wings to the democracy in Congress—one in favor of postponing the whole tariff business until the regular session, without stating exactly what they favor doing when it is taken up; another favoring the immediate framing and passing of a free trade bill or, as they are pleased to call it, "a tariff bill for revenue only," and the third wing wants to frame a bill that will retain a limited amount of protection, something about midway between the old Mill's bill and the McKinley law. The republicans have not changed their posi tion on this question, late events and those occuring every day in the industrial world having convinced the few among them who had doubts that an absolutely protective tariff is necessary to the continued prosperity of this country. Consequently they will resist all attemps to change the present law, although they may if an opportunity shall occur to thereby defeat the free trade wing—which is the largest—of the democracy vote with the moderate protection democrats.

Other matters upon which divisions exist among the democrats are, the proposed repeal of the ten per cent tax on state bank currency with its consequent flood of wild cat, homemade money; the proposed income tax, and the present pension policy of the administration.

The republicans are particularly fortu nate in having a number of the ablest parliamentarians and hardest all-round legislative fighters in the party in the present House. For instance, no twelve democrats in the House would be able to cope with the republican big four, as Reed, of Maine; Burrows, of Michigan; Henderson, of Iowa; and Cannon, of Illinois, are already called, in a running debate, and there are a number of other hard hiters in the House minority, who have proven their ability in many hard fought legislative battles to stand up for what they believe to be right. These men will present a solid front at all times to the divided democracy, knowing that it is upon them that the great commercial and industrial interests of the country rely to keep the legislation of the democratic majority within reasonable bounds.

Senator Gorman is the latest prominent democrat to join Representative Holman in protesting against the pension policy of the administration, and declaring that if persisted in it will wreck the democratic party. From the talk of republican Senators and Repesentatives there will be some lively times in Congress about this pension business. The republicans are ready to join the democrats in ridding the pension roll of any name that is there fraudulently or illegally, but they will demand that fraud shall be proven before a pensioner is dropped or, that the country shall know the reason for the wholesale suspensions—hundreds every day—that are now being made. If the democratic administration can give good and sufficient reason for its action well and good, if not, so much the worse for the administration and for the democratic party.

Mr. Cleveland recently took a lesson in finance from the man who nominated him last year—Hon. W. C. Whitney—and the result may be an issue of bonds if Congress proves to be slow in repealing the Sherman law.

"Leave the tariff alone," is the unanimous advice of the vast manufacturing interests of the country to Congress. Such a warning certainly should have great weight even in a go-as-you-please Democratic House.

PEOPLE'S PARTY PLAN TO HAVE THE GOVERNMENT BUY WESTERN RAILROADS.

The people's party have in their national platform a plank advocating the national ownership of railroads.

Since the close of the silver convention, George F. Washburn, of Boston, Mass., chairman of the Eastern division, National Committee People's party and Colonel A. Fisk of Denver, Col., president Pan American Metallic Association, together with other prominent Populists of the West have been in daily consultation with leading Government officials, bankers, and railroad men of the West, devising a gigantic railroad scheme of Government ownership which they think will afford financial relief to the country and make an issue of two of the planks of their platform. The plan proposed is that the National Government shall issue bonds for all legal and just indebtedness, being governed by the same tenure and contracts which now exists. The amount is estimated to be about two-thirds of the value of the railroads and an issuance of legal tender Treasury notes or silver certificates for the remaining one third. Objection was raised to the Populists' plan to pay one-third in Treasury notes, which would greatly increase the price of products in the country, but it was claimed that even though the full amount of one-third should be issued, that sixty-five millions of people could better absorb two billions of Treasury notes now than twenty-five millions of people did in 1867, and that this issuance of Treasury notes would give immediate financial relief and inaugurate a period of prosperity unparalleled in the history of the world.

But the Populists do not propose that the Government shall buy all the railroads at once, but so gradually that no shock would be felt in the money market, beginning with the Western roads; they would be taken in order of their application, some being ready now. It is claimed that the bondholders like the idea, because they would receive national bonds in exchange for railroad bonds of uncertain value and would save the stockholder from loss.

The bankers take kindly to the scheme because it solves the problem of how to get more bonds.

The employees would advocate the plan because they would have tenure and stability of employment and through election and civil service laws be able to protect themselves against injustice by superior officers, as well as against removal.

It is further alleged that merchants and shippers favor the plan, because there would be no discrimination in transportation in the rates in favor of the trusts and syndicates, and that it would reduce the aggregate of fixed charges fully one third.

The farmers favor it because they would get freight rates which would not be all "the traffic would bear" and thereby absorb all their profits.

Mr. Washburn has gone to Washington to have the matter presented to Congress and to secure the support of Western and Southern Congressmen.

DON'T VOTE AS YOU SHOT.

Much has the expression "Vote as you Shot" been criticised and howled about; let us see in the Fifty-third Congress, when legislating concerning pensions, how the gentlemen from the South vote. Every attack made upon the Union veterans is always led by some Northern Copperhead, the Southern members taking no part in the battle of words, it not being, as they term it, "our fight." That would seem very natural and proper were it not for the fact that has become perfectly apparent, that it is a pure matter of diplomacy with the Southern members. Knowing that it would arouse a flame in many an old loyal but democratic veteran to see the South making vigorous warfare upon old Union soldiers, hence the Southern contingent in Congress secure the services of some pliant Northerner like O'Neil, of Massachusetts, to do the talking and introduce the measures desired and then, of course, it is admissable to claim "party obligation" when accounting for their votes upon the supposed legislation. Therefore, the gentlemen in the Fifty-third Congress from the South will attract considerable attention by how they vote upon pension legislation. They have cried with indignation "Bloody Shirt" when any Northerner has used the expression "Vote as you shot." Now let us see if it is the expression that is hateful or the thing itself, or whether both the expression and vote are only objectionable when used by a loyal Northern citizen.

Where there is wool there's a Democratic howl.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW.

New York, August 5, 1893.

At last, Wall Street begins to see light. During the week, new factors have entered into the situation of a character calculated to afford a large and permanent relief to suffering interests. The misfortunes that have befallen the Chicago speculators have proved to be a benefit to the whole country. Their withholding of grain and other kinds of produce from the usual course of export for several months was largely the cause of the heavy drain of gold that introduced the existing troubles. The stringency which they so largely helped to create has at least compelled them to realize at ruinous losses, and their products are going direct to Europe and forcing back the gold they had driven out of the country. Already, some $12,000,000 of gold is on its way hither and still larger amounts are expected to follow. This is one of the reliefs that has appeared within the week.

Another helpful condition has arisen out of the heavy break in securities last week. The chance it afforded of buying our best securities at 20 to 30 per cent below their average price has brought a steady stream of buying orders from London and other European centres, and the amount exported, though not definitely known, must aggregate many millions in valne. This again has created a large amount of bills on Europe and contributed to the importation of gold. For the moment, this movement has somewhat abated, partly in consequence of some recovery in the prices of securities and partly owing to the Bank of England having on Thursday advanced its rate of discount from 2½ to 3 per cent; but as all the symptoms show a decided foreign gain of confidence in our investments, and as that gain will be increased by the suspension of silver purchases—which may now be regarded as all but assured—the probabilities favor a revival of these shipments at an early date.

Also, it seems reasonable to anticipate that the now prostrate condition of the great speculative interests centering at Chicago will necessitate further large exports of grain and provisions. With these causes contributing to swell the Cr. side of our account with Europe and with the current and necessary future decline in our imports diminishing the Dr. side, it is clear that we are now in the beginning of a change in the balance of our foreign trade that can hardly fail to bring to this country a large ultimate aggregate of gold. We do not venture to estimate what that total may be; but among those nearest to the heart of foreign banking operations it is variously estimated at from twenty-five to forty millions of dollars. In this factor alone, therefore, we have ample assurance of an early large reinforcement of the reserves of the banks,—of itself sufficient to cure the stringency not only at this centre but also at the interior. Other reliefs are also coming into play. The banks of this city are making arrangements for taking out about ten millions additional circulation, which within a few days will enable them to satisfy the urgent wants of their country and Western correspondents. The city savings banks have obviated one source of danger by notifying their depositors that they avail themselves of their legal right to defer payment of deposits for thirty to sixty days. Having done this, there will no longer be any excuse for certain of their number continuing to hoard large sums of money by which they have provided against a possible "run" of depositors.

Thus strongly fortified, it seems entirely reasonable to conclude that so far as the crisis is due to mere scarcity of currency its backbone is broken. Only two possible sources of obstruction to the recovery of confidence remain; the waiting for the verdict of Congress on the silver question and the possibility of further accidents arising from late speculative losses and from the prolonged tension to which business has been exposed. As to the former, little doubt is now entertained in any quarter; and, as to the latter, the danger will daily diminish as the new supplies of money become distributed; while it is certain that scarcely any misfortune can befall speculators in produce that will not benefit the situation and the country.

The construction that Wall Street puts upon these new features in the situation found expression on Wednesday in a rise of 5 to 10 points in the prices of stocks and in a general rout of the "bear" forces. One distinct sign of recovery of confidence is the appearance of the frugal investor bearing a satchel, who is notably the surest interpreter of the financial barometer. This *rara avis* doubly blesses a disturbed market, first by bringing cash into it and next by taking securities out of it, and is always welcomed as the harbinger of calm.

To the investing public, the present range of prices affords an opportunity for buying advantageously such as is very rarely afforded. Large lines of stocks and bonds can now be procured at prices which will yield fully one per cent more than the ordinary rate of interest. Buying for speculation, however, should be under taken only upon very ample margin.

Henry Clews.

BI-METALLISM IN ENGLAND.

The speech of Mr. Balfour at Manchester last week shows what many expect is coming true, that Englishmen are beginning to perceive the necessity of bi-metallism. It is true that Mr. Balfour had to be ranked among the outs in order to perceive the need of a larger stock of money metals. If the light had dawned upon him three or four years ago while he was a member of the Cabinet he could have advanced the future solution of the question to some purpose. But it is better late than never; and albeit the new issue may be raised in England for the sake of side-tracking Home Rule—which it can never do—it foreshadows the day when the United States may be able to get the co-operation of England in reinforcing the world's stock of money metal by giving an international use to silver under a new ratio.

Of course Mr. Balfour is not bitten with any of the silly ideas that are epidemic in sections of this country, that a single nation can set up its coinage irrespective of the value of the metal in the world's markets. His proposition is that which Walker, Cermischi, Horton, and, in fact, every intelligent supporter of bi-mettalism concedes—namely, that the change can only be made by international co-operation. No single nation, acting by itself, can insure the parity of the two metals; but all commercial nations acting together can do so. It is, moreover, a fact which Mr. Balfour recognizes, that for any one commercial nation to maintain silver coinage alone makes it easier for other nations to uphold the single gold standard.

Mr. Balfour's speech is not only a harbinger of the future, but a sign for the present. The shortest way to bring England and Germany to terms is for this country to decline to be any longer the reservoir in which silver is dumped and whence gold is drawn. Our strength and wealth will enable us to hold our own gold as it is needed. When that is done the century will not end before the European powers which led in the demonetization of silver will be glad to join in concerted action for its restoration.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

THE SOUTH AND SUGAR.

A change in public sentiment is most certainly taking place in the Southern States of the Union. The change is a gradual one, and lower than is warranted by the actual conditions. It is not surprising, however, that it should be a slow change, because the South, having been so long wedded to Free-Trade, outwardly at least, finds its hard to shake off old associations; but the change is coming, nevertheless.

It is a wonder that in the sugar growing States the Free-Trade element has been so long maintained, especially since the establishment of the sugar bounty. This bounty is of direct benefit to the sugar growers, who have thereby received actual Protection at the hands of the Republican party. The sugar growers know that their business was never established upon a more satisfactory basis, and that it had never paid them better than within the last two years, and for this they are indebted, and they know it, to the Protection afforded them by the sugar bounty.

This being the case, it would seem only reasonable to expect that the Southern press would take up the matter of Protection and advocate it. In those sections where sugar is grown, the success of that industry means success to all living there; yet in those very districts which have been most prosperous under this Protection the press has been most silent. It would seem that Southern editors are afraid to speak the truth.

But what can they have to be afraid of? Should they state openly and frankly that Protection, by means of the sugar bounty, has been of direct and incalculable benefit to their particular section, it would merely be stating that which is true, what the editor himself knew to be true, and what his readers also knew for truth. We hold that it is the duty of an editor to educate his readers. The public press has a higher duty than the mere publication of daily news; it should be fearless, and, above all, truthful, which it cannot be without advocating that the sugar bounty is and has been of direct benefit to the sugar growers.

AS VIEWED IN THE WEST.

Kansas City Gazette.]

Governor McKinley's re-election will do more good than Cleveland's extra session of Congress.

—Labor day is the next legal holiday. It occurs on Monday, September 4.

Ripans Tabules are always ready.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY IN VIRGINIA SHOWS UP THE DEMOCRACY.

The platform adopted by the Virginia Populists at their State Convention last week contains two points on which it is a sound and sensible document. One of these is the scoring it gives the Democratic party for its readiness to make promises when out of power and its undeviating failure to fulfill those promises when it gets into power. The other is the denunciating of the election law enacted by the Democrats and now in force under which the entire control of elections in Virginia is placed in the Democratic hands with the power to declare any one elected they choose. These paragraphs are copied below and are well worth reading. They show that while the Virginia Populists may grow a little wild on some questions they can size up Democratic statesmanship pretty accurately.

The platform says: "We have had promise of government economically administered until hope has given to despair. The party now in power claim that they "never had a chance," while, in fact, they have many times had a large majority in the lower houses of Congress and have recently proved to the country that they had "chance" enough to increase their own salaries. They might at least have outlined a policy which would have inspired the people with confidence. The money power of the world is now turned against us to deprive us of the Constitution, and there sits in the Presidential chair, armed with the veto power, the most pronounced and determined opponent of silver money, inviting and awaiting the dictation of Europe to direct the action of an American Congress. Mr. Cleveland was elected President for the express purpose of relieving "the poor, down-trodden tax payers from the robberies of the McKinley tariff." That tariff is presumable still robbing the people, and yet he calls an extra session of Congress, not to repeal "the robber tariff," but to consummate the fraud of 1873, which demonetized silver, the free coinage of which Mr. Cleveland declares to be "the only menace" to the country's prosperity.

In the meantime the despotic power given to the Democratic party under the Anderson-McCormick law has been fully developed, and under cover of that legislative abomination crimes are instigated, committed and countenanced by the party rules that would in the ordinary transactions of life between man and man send the prepetrators and their abettors to the pentitentiary to wear striped suits with shaven heads. No nation has ever survived whose civilization tolerated and condoned perjury and fraud. What hope can there be that relief will ever be afforded by a party contaminated with such corruption? What confidence can the people place in a party which only makes promises to break them?"

FIVE GREAT ADVISERS--NEXT.

It is not surprising perhaps that William C. Whitney should be appealed to to tell us where we are at financially, for he was in some measure the foster-father of Grover Cleveland for a second term, and it is said he is to be a candidate for Governor of New York in 1894 and for President in 1896.

Again, there is no need to be surprised when we are told that Josiah Quincy, now Assistant Secretary of State, will endeavor to find time, without interrupting his arduous duties in the State Department, to assist the friends of sound money in the House by such advice as he can properly communicate to them in the progress of business. Mr. Quincy is disposed to give advice, as were several generations of Quincys that went before him, and the country is not likely to be allowed to forget it.

But when it comes to George Gould we may at least be allowed to ask if his financial views are a part of the inheritance that came to him with his father's millions. Mr. Gould is a sort of financial Bunthorne—a daintily-bound poetic primer of finance. His views are elemental. The present demoralization, he says, is brought about by the destruction of credit caused by the silver agitation; but he finds still another cause in the hostility of both Houses of Congress to corporations. Mr. Gould may not know how to get it but he evidently knows what he wants.

Young August Belmont is also implored for his advice touching the financial situation because, like George Gould, he inherited his views from his august father. Mr. Belmont believes that everybody ought to be willing to accept everybody else's "receivables" and that workingmen just now ought to be delighted to obtain pay warrents instead of pay. This ought to be better than free silver and wildcat banks.

And finally Ferdinand Ward is trotted out—he is out of jail now—to give his views of the finances. He laments that there is not a great bull leader in Wall street whose bold manipulation of stocks might cause the security thermometer to rise and fall with a rapidiy that he conceives to be necessary in panicky times. Next.—Philadelphia *Inquirer.*

CONGRESS! WHAT WILL IT DO?

The National Congress is in session. What will it do? Upon the answer to that question depends the prosperity of the country.

We have had The Change that the Democrats were demanding last November. Since the new administration went into power the nation has been in anything but a contented frame of mind. Doubts as to the policy of the new administration have unsettled the business of the country until a wide spread panic prevails everywhere. By some the financial disturbance is accounted for by the silver law on the statute books.

But silver alone cannot account for the closing manufactories. The cotton mills of New England are shutting their doors. Thousands of men are out of employment all over the country. In our own town one furnace has banked its fires and other industries are closing up. Why is this? Uncertainty over the tariff is largely responsible. What will the Democratic party do? That is the rub. WHAT WILL IT DO?

President Cleveland was importuned to summon an extra session of Congress immediately after his inauguration. He chose to wait. Meanwhile the gold reserve was invaded. Matters grew worse. He was obliged at last to convene Congress in the hope that legislation would follow that would restore confidence. And Congress is in session.

What is to be its policy? It is a conglomerate Congress. There are many discordant elements. The silver States are demanding free silver. More moderate Democrats favor the coinage of silver at a ratio of from 20 to 24 to 1 of gold. Congressmen from the mining districts hold together without regard to previous party affiliations. Senators and Representatives from the hard money States unite in demanding the repeal of the Silver Purchase act, some without conditions, others asking for subsequent legislation to take its place. And with these diverse elements the President has to deal. He believes in the repeal of the Sherman act. That much is known. But what else does he favor? By the time this issue of the Republican reaches our readers we shall know, for in his message to Congress he is expected to define his policy. It is useless to speculate, therefore, when the time is here for the President to speak. Let us hope that he will meet the views of the people, and that he will indicate a course so plain that the financial panic will vanish before it. It is no time for partisanship. The crisis demands a careful consideration and action without regard. Our credit must be upheld and distrust quieted. This much is expected of President Cleveland.

If the tariff question is to be forced into prominence the condition of affairs teaches that it should be done in a most conservative way. Nothing is so sensitive as capital. The mills are closing because dealers refuse to give large orders, and collections are hard to make. They must pursue a hand-to-mouth policy until the legislation to be enacted is clearly defined and money is again easy. Anything like a "tariff for revenue only," which is the general acceptation of the meaning of free trade, must inevitably further paralyze industry. The Democratic platform calls for this, but if the welfare of the country is to be considered such a theory must be abandoned. It would be a terrible blow to the Democratic party to be obliged to acknowledge that its beliefs have been all wrong, but it must take the back track on the consequences.

The position of the President is anything but an enviable one. As the leader of the Democratic party he must be held responsible for the actions of his party. The Democrats are in control of the government. They must shoulder the blame for any ill fortune that befalls the business interests. Meanwhile every Republican should be prepared not to make partisan opposition for the mere sake of opposing the administration.

It is expected that Republicans will fight strongly against free trade or anything like it; but if the Democrats are wise they will take warning from the closing mills and not give their political opponents too much of a chance. Of course, in such event, they would have to abandon about all that they have been contending for.

But whatever their intentions may be they should make their policy known at once. This uncertainty must be dissipated at all hazards. The country wants to know what to expect so that it can prepare.

The use of Tobacco or Opium can be positively cured by Hill's Chloride of Gold Tablets. Ask your druggist for them.

PROGRESSIVE LOVE.

I remember fair Florence, my very first love,
And all that I told her was true, every word,
But my love was as swift as the wings of a dove,
And ere she loved me in the distance I heard

The sweet voice of dear Blanche—she was best of them all,
And I keep her blest memory fresh in my heart,
But the roses of summer must fade in the fall,
As the night follows day, so we met but to part.

Then Emma and Isabelle, Mary and Mame,
Each in turn were loved lightly, and Agnes and May,
My song every summer would bear a new name,
But these, like the others soon drifted away.

And then came a season of sadness for me,
A season in which I tried hard to forget
The marvelous musical voice of Marie
And the faraway, oceanlike eyes of Lizette.

E'en as the gay candle fly flirts with the flame
I played round the hearts of the maidens I knew.
My song every season would have a new name,
And others would fade from my mind like the dew.

Now I look at the past as 'twere all in a mist,
For my bosom's own queen is enthrowned on my knee.
I remember one name, one alone in the list,
As I gaze in the beautiful eyes of Marie,

—Cy Warman in New York Sun

A VILLAGE KISS.

Jacqueline was a young country girl, who was 16 years old last apple harvest, and was a veritable model of sincerity. Every one who knew her loved her. Her skin was as white as the field daisy and as brilliant as the corn poppy.

On market days Jacqueline mounted her donkey, laden with fresh vegetables, the appetizing products of her mother's kitchen garden, and went to sell them in Blois. When she appeared in the square, every one welcomed her. Her eyes were so innocent, her voice so engaging that every one was attracted by her. Her carrots seemed better than her neighbors', her potatoes had not the least scar upon them, and her crisp lettuce or cresses from the brook, looking as fresh as herself, were quickly bought and at the highest price.

I ought not to forget to tell you that Jacqueline had no lovers.

At the village festival she made the old dance till they named her the daughter of miracles. Protected by the purity of her thoughts, she kept the young men at such a distance that they dared not even so much as press her finger tips in sign of friendship. Jacqueline had a friend in Blois who was going to marry one of the village boys. Suzanne was her name, and she was two years older than Jacqueline. She was pretty, but coquettish; attractive, but capricious. She had made her lover miserable by her changing and fanciful moods.

One day Jacqueline was about to set out for the village, when Blaisot, the lover of Suzanne, approached her and said:

"I suppose you will soon see my affianced."

"In an hour and a quarter from now," answered the courteous fruit seller.

"And you will speak to her?"

"As I am speaking to you."

"Oh, how happy you will be!"

"What prevents you from going and having the same happiness?"

"She is gentle and kind to me sometimes, and then she is cold and haughty, and I can do nothing to please her."

"Bah! my friend, you are too good to be worried like this If I were in your place, I would have no fear—no more fear than of the house wolf, of which we are often told, but which we never see."

"While waiting, will you do me a kindness, Mlle. Jacqueline?"

"What is it?"

"Take a commission for Miss Suzanne."

"With much pleasure, M. Blaisot. Is it something to give her?"

"It is indeed," said Blaisot, rubbing his hands to give himself courage.

"And is it heavy to carry?"

"Light as a feather."

"Then I will take it," said the imprudent messenger.

Quick as a flash Blaisot leaned down and kissed the pure white forehead of Jacqueline.

"What are you doing?" cried the astonished girl.

"I have given you a commission."

"That kiss?"

"It is for Suzanne. You will carry it free of charge and not leave it to be called for. You know the address," and he disappeared, laughing, around a turn in the road.

"It appeared as if the kiss of Blaisot was heavier than he said, for Jacqueline remained pensive and serious all the way to Blois, and her donkey even seemed to share her melancholy.

On her arrival at Blois she took care not to break her promise and ran quickly to Suzanne's house.

"I have a commission for you!" she said.

"Ah! An embroidered bonnet—some fresh nuts—a rosary blessed by the priest?"

"It is none of these things."

"Oh, hurry and tell me."

"It is a kiss from your betrothed."

"Oh, from him! He is no longer my betrothed."

"Ah, well, take the kiss all the same, even if you are having another quarrel! What, you refuse?"

"Absolutely!"

"You will not leave it upon my hands?"

"You need not feel it a burden."

"But I do not wish to keep a kiss that does not belong to me."

"That is your own affair. You should not load yourself with such merchandise. It may cost you a good deal before you are through."

Jacqueline returned to the village in a state of great perplexity. It seemed as if the kiss was visible upon her forehead, like the mark of a penitent in the church. She hurried as fast as she could, and as soon as she reached home she hastened to call upon Blaisot, to whom she related her lack of success.

"Oh, she is in one of her proud fits. It is all the same to me. I am rich. I am not ill looking. What is the old saying? If I find another girl that pleases me, I will drop Suzanne like a weight that is too heavy."

"But your kiss—what shall I do with it?"

"Whatever you wish!"

"Ah! well, if I had known"——

"But if you will please return it to me"——

The charming girl advanced, then quickly recoiled.

The remedy was worse than the disease—the restitution more difficult than the deposit.

"That cannot be," she said, "It is only our husbands that we kiss."

"Ah!" broke forth Blaisot, "there are coronets which crown heads not nearly as pretty as yours. I have never seen such pretty feet in any shoes, and you have a form and eyes to make a harvester dance when his day's work is done." And in his turn he began to sigh.

Meanwhile the pretty girl had reflected. She must avoid gossip. She accordingly ran to the house of the good priest to ask his advice. He was not at home. but Bertha, his housekeeper, received her.

"And this is all that troubles you?" she said when she heard Jacqueline's story.

"And is it not enough?"

"Console yourself. There is near here a deposit of kisses, which contains plenty of room. Since I came to live with the priest more than a hundred thousand kisses have been put there."

"Truly?" exclaimed Jacqueline, overwhelmed.

"Yes, and there is still room for you to deposit yours." She conducted the young girl to the altar of the Virgin.

There Jacqueline freed herself from her load.

She felt herself lighter by many pounds after she had deposited the kiss upon the cold stones of the altar.

Two days after this she met Suzanne in the market clothed in gay apparel.

"See here, little one!" she cried mockingly. "I have reflected. Blaisot has a hundred acres of ground and a good mill. You may give me that kiss now."

"Oh, dear!" answered Jacqueline. "I can't walk round the world with other folks' goods. I no longer have it."

"Where is it, then?"

"Upon the first step of the altar of the Virgin Mary."

"That's good. It is not lost. I will go and get it the very first time I visit the hamlet."

But it was Suzanne who was snared this time, for that very evening Blaisot came to Jacqueline's mother's house in his Sunday clothes.

"Mademoiselle, I must have my kiss."

"It is in the chapel. Go get it there."

"That one does not belong to me. I gave you something to carry. You must either execute your commission or return the kiss to me That is wholly just. I leave it to your mother."

"What should she have done with it?" asked her mother. "Jacqueline can kiss only her husband, and she is still too poor to find one."

"I will give her all that I have," said Blaisot.

"You!" exclaimed the two astonished women.

"Of course, when I give commissions, I pay for them, I will add to it my hand and my name. Will you accept them, beautiful messenger, and be my wife?"

Jacqueline, overwhelmed, nearly fell into her basket of salad.

When, several days afterward, Suzanne went to seek the kiss, the priest made her acquainted with what was going on. Shaking his white head and smiling, he said:

"You will never find it again."

"Somebody has taken it?" asked the coquette.

"No, but Blaisot and Jacqueline were married this morning. They kissed together the holy stone. The three kisses are now blended in a pious and chaste love. You can never recognize now, my dear, the one that was destined for you."

—Translated From the French For Romance.

PENNSYLVANIA EXHIBITS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Are ahead of them all, chiefly among them is the display of pure liquors manufactured in the state. It is conceded that no rye whiskies made in the world can equal those made in Pennsylvania, more especially Silver Age, Duquense or Bear Creek. These three brands head the list of pure Ryes, and are so well known that every reputable dealer sells them. North East, South and West they lead all others, because they are pure; because they are reliable, and because they are stimulants that strengthen and invigorate. They are sold at prices wfthin the reach of all, and are sold upon their merits for purity and strength. Silver Age, $1.50; Duquense, $1.25; Bear Creek, $1.00, full standard quarts. Ask your dealer for them; insist on having them, and if you cannot be supplied, send to Max Klein, Allegheny, Pa. Price list of all liquors sent on application. All goods packed neatly and securely.

MAX KLEIN, Allegheny, Pa.
S. Schloss, Williamsport, Pa., Agent.

Ripans Tabules: see advertisement.

TWO PRETTY TOILETS.

TWO OF CHICAGO'S TOILETS.

SUMMER MILLINERY.

A PRETTY TRIPLE EFFECT AND A CHARMING HOME GOWN.

A WHISTLING GIRL.

Gimpton was an old fashioned burg full of old fashioned people, not one of whom pretended to deny that Mellie Rose was the prettiest, liveliest girl in the place.

Now, although Gimpton folk had reluctantly succumbed to the inroads of progress insomuch that they admitted there were no witches they still clung persistently to wise old saws. Why not call them the wornout old saws and relegate them to the rubbish heap of other bygone misconceptions?

Thus it happened that while other girls were "spoke for" as soon as they came of age sweet Mellie Rose wasted her sweetness upon transient lovers.

Joshua Jones, the most appreciative of these, had remarked to his mother: "Now, mammy, I don't believe there's a thing wrong with Mellie. I like her mighty well."

"Gracious, Josh!" said she, holding up her hands in horror. "If you're a-gettin stuck on that gal, you had just better get over it as quick as possible. My grief! A whistling gal in the Jones family! Ugh!"

So honest Josh put aside his sentiment by muttering, "Yes, I suppose 'whistling gals and crowing hens' is as true to-day as it ever was."

Josh was right. This old saw is just as true today as it was when the lunatic of long ago manufactured it. Accordingly he married a "good housekeeper" who never whistled, and Mellie seemed destined to be an old maid.

In Gimpton a girl became an old maid if she was not "keeping regular company" by the time she was 21.

"I can't see why Mell can't be like other girls," said her Aunt Dorothy, who didn't believe in old maids. "Can't you stop this whistling, Mellie?" she asked her one day.

"I'll try, auntie," replied the innocent girl.

So for a week or so she went about looking as demure as possible, but it was uphill work:

"Got a new minister. They say he's a young man. I'll invite him in. No telling he might—but no, of course not. Well, I'll invite him anyhow," said Aunt Dorothy.

A week or two after this she was busying herself making the little parlor look tidy, when a knock sounded on the door. She ushered in a fine looking young man, with a decided clerical air, but pleasant and kindly with all.

The pastor and his hostess were soon talking quietly on parish matters. In the next room there was a rattle as of some one washing dishes.

"I'll call Mellie as soon as she finishes her work," Aunt Dorothy was saying, when, horrors! there arose in that young lady's clear, piccolike whistle the familiar notes of "Old Hundred." Poor Mellie had kept her mouth in its normal position for two whole weeks, but now, to the tune of rattling crockery, the notes rose and fell with startling distinctness.

Aunt Dorothy turned red and then white, fidgeted about and finally, when the assortment of noises stopped, went into the kitchen saying as she went, "Excuse me, Mr. Haviland, and I'll tell Mellie to come in."

With blood curdling coolness she said to her niece: "The new minister is here. Come in and be introduced." That was what her mouth uttered, but her eyes said: "Now you've done it with that whistle of yours! Let's see how you'll get out of it."

Mellie followed the irate lady.

"Mr. Haviland, my niece, Miss Rose."

One would have supposed that a real rose could not be much redder, but when Mr. Haviland said in an amused tone, "Your brother is a fine whistler," then one knew that Mellie's first blush was a mere tinge of color.

"I—I have no brother," she replied honestly, so the evidently painful subject was dropped.

"A remarkably fine young lady," thought the young minister as he was returning to his boarding place, "and evidently as innocent as her name. It's so dull here. I really must cultivate her acquaintance."

So the fleeting summer days found the Rev. Mr. Haviland often at Aunt Dorothy's house or in Mellie's company wandering upon the rocky banks of the river.

To the young lady these bits of sunshine in her life were snatches from dreamland. To hear the educated young man discourse upon the people and things of the big, big world was so different from the humdrum talk and gossip of Gimpton.

Her aunt thought: "Fancy! I do believe the parson's a-getting interested in Mell. Now, if she'll only keep that whistle o' her's quiet who knows?—something may come of it!"

Gimpton in general said it was almost scandalous that so fine a young man should be "took in" by a pretty face, when everyone knew that face was disfigured by a whistling mouth.

Miss Smith, whose age was an unknown quantity between 20 and 40, and who had set her cap so often that that article was badly frayed around its figurative edges, said, "No, he shan't be bamboozled, not if I have to warn him myself!"

And it is on record that she did warn the daring man.

In spite of all this opposing element in his flock, Mr. Haviland could not help thinking how dull life would be without a certain flower whose perfume he alone seemed to have discovered.

One bright September day he walked over to Aunt Dorothy's little cottage, intending to invite Mellie to accompany him upon an errand of mercy. As he reached the gate he stopped a moment. The front door was wide open. Mellie, dressed in pink calico, with a cap of the same material only partly concealing her fluffy brown hair, was busily engaged with broom and duster in the hall. There was a happy look upon her innocent face. When, as if birdlike, she could not restrain her joy, the ruby lips puckered bewitchingly, and the notes of a hymn trilled forth with startling clearness and truth.

Suddenly the unconscious warbler was electrified into silence by the sharp words, "Perfectly shocking, isn't it?"

Glancing up, she saw Aunt Dorothy standing with watering can in hand as if preparing to water her own feet, which seemed rooted to the ground.

She was staring at Mr. Haviland, who leaned upon the gate with a puzzled expression upon his face.

Not waiting to hear his answer Mellie fled to her own room, where she indulged in that which seldom spoiled her happy face—a good "cry." For she doubted not that she had forfeited her place in the minister's esteem.

She was not surprised, then, when Aunt Dorothy met her with: "Now you have done it! My goodness. I don't know what to do with you! You're enough to try a saint's patience!"

But Mellie was surprised when her aunt handed her a note from Mr. Haviland containing his request to accompany him to the house of some poor people who lived several miles away.

"Shall I go?" she asked her aunt.

"Of course? No use making matters worse by refusing."

So Mellie said she would accompany the minister, though her sensitive nature rebelled against the trial.

After packing a basket of food for the poor people, Mellie waited in nervous anxiety for her escort. When he arrived, she quietly allowed him to assist her into the trap, where she sat almost dumb, a pained expression upon her face.

"What is the matter with you to-day?" asked the minister as they trundled through the green fields.

Mellie trembled at his kindly tones, but she would not be drawn into conversation until——

But there, no matter! What right have we to intrude? Suffice it to say that the next day Mr. Haviland asked Aunt Dorothy for Mellie's hand.

That worthy dame could not help saying, "But Mr. Haviland, she is a whistling girl, and you know"——

"There, there, don't say a word against the future mistress of the parsonage!" he interrupted.

And so, amid shocked Gimpton's surprised talk, the doomed old maid of 20 winters was converted into a happy bride of 20 summers.

Rumor has it that Miss Smith is practicing the much abused art of whistling. But heartless rumor also says that she whistles in vain.—Exchange.

ASK YOUR FRIENDS

Who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla what they think of it, and the replies will be positive in its favor. One has been cured of indigestion and dyspepsia, another finds it indispensable for sick headache, others report remarkable cures of scrofula, salt rheum and other blood diseases, still others will tell you that it overcomes "that tired feeling," and so on. Truly, the best advertising which Hood's Sarsaparilla receives is the hearty endorsement of the army of friends it has won by its positive medicinal merit.

LETTER LIST

Following are the letters uncalled for in the post-office, Bellefonte, Pa., July 31, 1893.

Mrs. Sue Glenn, John Sundill, Marinette Mauro, David J. Milman, Thomas Ralston Agt. Awake Wide, Jacob E. Wilson.

When called for please say advertised.

J. A. FIEDLER, P. M.

The children's health must not be neglected. Cold in the head causes catarrh. Ely's Cream Balm cures at once. It is perfectly safe and is easily applied into the nostrils. The worst cases yielding to it. Price 50c.

One of my children had a very bad discharge from her nose. Two physicians prescribed, but without benefit. We tried Ely's Cream Balm, and much to our surprise, there was a marked improvement. We continued using the Balm and in a short time the discharge was cured.—O A Cary, Corning, N. Y.

HORSES, CATTLE, DOGS ETC.

THE HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE COMPANY of NEW YORK will mail application a Complimentary Copy of DR. HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY MANUAL (500 Pages) on the treatment and Care of Horses, Cattle, Dogs, Sheep and Poultry.

CURES RISING BREAST

"MOTHER'S FRIEND" is the greatest blessing ever offered child-bearing woman. I have been a mid-wife for many years, and in each case where "Mother's Friend" had been used it has accomplished wonders and relieved much suffering. It is the best remedy for rising of the breast known, and worth the price for that alone. MRS. M. M. BRUSTER, Montgomery, Ala.

I can tell all expectant mothers if they will use a few bottles of Mother's Friend they will go through the ordeal without any pain and suffering. MRS. MAY BRANHAM, Argusville, N. D.

Used Mother's Friend before birth of my eighth child. Will never cease its praise. MRS. J. F. MOORE, Colusa, Cal.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle.

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SULPHUR BITTERS

The Best and Purest Medicine EVER MADE.

It will drive the Humor from your system, and make your skin clean and smooth. **Those Pimples and Blotches** which mar your beauty are caused by impure blood, and can be removed in a short time, if you are wise and use the great blood purifier,

SULPHUR BITTERS. Why suffer with Boils? Why rave with that terrible Headache? Why lay and toss on that bed of pain, with Rheumatism? What makes you tremble so?—Your nerves are all unstrung, and need a gentle soothing tonic to assist nature to repair the damage which your excesses have caused. **Sulphur Bitters is not a cheap Rum or poor Whiskey drink**, to be taken by the glass, like other preparations which stimulate only TO DESTROY. If you have failed to receive any benefit from other medicines or doctors, do not despair. Use SULPHUR BITTERS. They will cure you where all others fail. No person can remain long sick who uses

SULPHUR Bitters

The Dose is small—only a teaspoonful. It is the **best and cheapest** medicine. Try it, and you will be satisfied.

Get it of your Druggist.

DON'T WAIT. GET IT AT ONCE

If you are suffering from Kidney Disease, and wish to live to old age, use SULPHUR BITTERS They never fail to cure.

Send 3 2-cent stamps to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., for best medical work published?

ELY'S Cream Balm

Cleanses the Nasal Passages,

Allays Pain and Inflamation,

Heals the Sores

Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

CATARRH

HAY-FEVER

TRY THE CURE

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggist; by mail, registered, 60 cts.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., N. Y.

THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.

My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called

LANE'S MEDICINE

All druggists sell it at 50c. and $1.00 a package. If you cannot get it, send your address for free sample. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy, this is necessary. Address, ORATOR F. WOODWARD, LeROY, N. Y.

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UNLIKE ANY OTHER FOR HOUSEHOLD USE.

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SOOTHING, HEALING, PENETRATING For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL use.

Stops Rheumatic Pains and Inflammation. Cures Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis, Colic, Cramps and Pains, Summer Complaints, Cuts and Bruises like magic. Cures Coughs, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Cholera-Morbus, Chilblains, Chaps, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Muscles or Strains. Inhale for Nervous Headache. Ill'st'd Pamphlet free. Sold everywhere. Price 25 cts. Six bottles, $5.00. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

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Address. Dr. R. Dumont, 98 S. Halstead St., Chicago, Ills., U. S. A.

24-20-1y

SAW MILLS —ENGINES.—

IMPROVED VARIABLE FRICTION FEED.

Send for Catalogue and special prices. A. B. FARQUAR CO YORK, PA.

19 13t

WORTH SENDING FOR— DR. J. H. SCHENCK has published a book on diseases of the **LUNGS, LIVER AND STOMACH,** which he will mail free post paid to all applicants. Address, DR. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Phila., Pa.

20-2t

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by Druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

COURSE IN MINING ENGINEERING AT STATE COLLEGE.

This course will be opened to students at the beginning of the fall session, September 13, 1893. It is designed especially for students who intend to become Mining Engineers and Surveyors, or Experts in Metallurgical and Technical Chemistry. The foundation of the work, as in all the other engineering courses, is mathematics, pure and applied, accompanied with a progressive course in drawing and advanced engineering subjects.

In Chemistry the course provides, first, a broad foundation in general chemistry, qualitative and quantitative, followed by an extended study in applied chemistry, analytic and synthetic, and in the allied branches of assaying, metallurgy, mineralogy and geology.

The work in Surveying will be carried on with special reference to the survey and location of mines, and to underground work, including especially ventilation and drainage.

Attention will also be given to the various forms and uses of Mining Machinery, as well as the mechanical principles involved in their construction.

The subject of Mining Law in general, and the Mining Legislation of Pennsylvania in particular, will be given an important place in the course, and lectures upon that subject have already been provided for.

The course covers four years; the studies during the first two years differing but slightly from those in the other engineering courses; while the last two years are occupied with the studies and accompanying laboratory practice peculiar to this course.

The experience of the College has shown that no students derive more direct benefit from general studies than those who are pursuing, for the greater part of their time, technical subjects. As much time as can be given, therefore, without impairing the integrity of the principal course, is occupied with history and the modern languages, paying special attention to English. It is found that time thus occupied is far more than made up to the student by his increased facility in the interpretation and expression of the ideas with which he is daily brought in contact.

The requirements for admission are the same as for the courses in Civil Engineering. Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering and Physics, and are given under the head of "admission," below.

It is of the first importance that applicants for admission be thoroughly prepared in the fundamental principles and processes of Arithmetic and Algebra. Particular attention should be given to securing rapidity and accuracy in working practical problems.

SHORT COURSE IN MINING.

This course covers only two years. It is designed to be only elementary, and to give a knowledge of such subjects as Mine Inspectors, Foremen, Superintendents, &c., must be thoroughly familiar with. It presupposes a good knowledge of the common English branches, including a thorough drill in Arithmetic. The course then takes up Algebra, Geometry and Trignometry, with the elements of Physical Geography, Physics, Chemistry and Drawing, freehand and mechanical. As far as possible, the instruction in this course will take up the practical topics connected with the management and working of mines.

Students in this course will be subject to the same regulations as those of corresponding grade in other courses, including the requirement of regular military drill.

Examinations for admission to both courses will be held at the College Tuesday morning, September 12, beginning at 9 o'clock. Local examinations will be held Wednesday and Thursday, August 30th and 31st, at Scranton, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Reading, Wilkesbarre and Williamsport as follows: at Scranton, at the School of the Lackawanna; at Pittsburg, at the rooms of the Central Board of Education; at Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Reading, Wilkesbarre, and Reading, respectively, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The examinations in each place will begin at 9 a. m. and 2 p. m.

English Grammar, Geography, Physiology, United States History and Arithmetic will be taken up Wednesday; Algebra, Geometry, and Physics, Thursday.

ADMISSION.

The following general Statements apply to all courses alike.

Any student, properly qualified, of good moral character, and not less than 15 years old, may be admitted to any class at any time; but the work is mostly arranged by years, so that the best time for entering is the opening of the Fall Session, and it is of great importance that every student be present the first day. Examinations are held at the college the day before.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman class, first session, must be prepared to pass a satisfactory examination in the following subjects; English Grammar; Geography, both descriptive and Physical; Physiology; United States History; Arithmetic, including the Metric System; Higher Algebra, through Quadratics and Progressions; Wentworth's Geometry, four books; and Physics, as much as is contained in Avery, Rolfe and Gillet, or Gage.

Candidates for the Latin Scientific Course are required to have four books of Cæsar and four Orations of Cicero, in addition to the above.

Certificates from any Normal School or well established High School in the State will be received in lieu of examination, as far as they go; but such certificates must state fully and specifically the amount of work done and the Authors used in each subject.

EXPENSES.

The purpose of the Trustees is to keep all College charges as low as possible. The following brief statements will enable each one to calculate pretty closely the necessary cost of attendance.

1. There is at present no charge for tuition.

2. There is a charge of $17 a year to each student for "incidentals." This goes toward heating, lighting and care of public rooms.

3. In the terms in which students are employed in the shops and laboratories, there is a small charge for materials and apparatus, varying from $1.00 to $10.00 a term—probably averaging about $12.00 a year for the four years.

4. The College has 100 rooms to rent to students. Preparatory students are required to room in the Dormitory. College students may room elsewhere, if they choose. To those who occupy one-half of a room heated, lighted and partly furnished, the charge is at present $37.75 per year of 36 weeks.

5. The college does not furnish table board except for young ladies, in the Ladies' Cottage, where the present price of it is $3.00 a week.

The price of board in students' clubs is about $2.70 a week; in private families, $3.00 a week.

6. The average cost of books is probably about $15.00 a year for the four years.

7. Washing, stationery, postage, &c., may be estimated at $25.00 a year.

The aggregate of the above items (allowing $3.00 a week for table-board,) is $214.75 a year—not including clothing or traveling expenses. Various other incidental expenses will be incurred, according to a student's habits and means, but the total amount should not exceed $250.00 a year.

Copies of the latest catalogue will be sent to any person applying for it, and information on any point may be obtained by addressing

THE PRESIDENT,
State College, Pa.

HOW WE GROW OLD.

The thread that binds us to life is most frequently severed ere the meridian of life is reached in the case of persons who neglect obvious means to renew failing strength. Vigor, no less the source of happiness than the condition of long life, can be created and perpetuated where it does not exist. Thousands who have experienced or are cognizant—including many physicians of eminence—of the effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, bear testimony to its wondrous efficacy as a creator of strength in feeble constitutions, and debilitated and shattered systems. A steady performance of the bodily functions renewed appetite, flesh and nightly repose attend the use of this thorough and standard renovant. Use no local tonic represented to be akin to or resemble it in effects in its place. Demand the genuine, which is an acknowledged remedy for indigestion, malaria, nervousness, constipation, liver and kidney complaints and rheumatism.

Ripans Tabules: a family remedy.

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"Strictly Pure White Lead?"

This Barytes is a heavy white powder (ground stone), having the appearance of white lead, worthless as a paint, costing only about a cent a pound, and is only used to cheapen the mixture. What shoddy is to cloth, Barytes is to paint. Be careful to use only old and standard brands of white lead.

"Armstrong & McKelvy"
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are strictly pure, "Old Dutch" process brands, established by a lifetime of use.

For colors use National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors with Strictly Pure White Lead.

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If you are going to paint, it will pay you to send to us for a book containing information that may save you many a dollar; it will only cost you a postal card to do so.

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For Burns, Scalds and Ulceration and Contraction from Burns. The relief is instant—the healing wonderful and unequaled.

WITCH HAZEL OIL

For Boils, Hot Tumors, Ulcers, Fistulas, Old Sores, Itching Eruptions, Chafing or Scald Head. It is Infallible.

For Inflamed or Caked Breasts and Sore Nipples. It is invaluable.

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Garfield Tea Overcomes results of bad eating. Cures Constipation, Restores Complexion, Saves Doctors' Bills. Sample free. GARFIELD TEA CO., 319 W. 46th St., N.Y.

Cures Sick Headache

JURORS DRAWN FOR THE AUGUST COURT.

GRANE JURORS.

George Shimmel, miner, Philipsburg.
Jacob A. Crider, lumberman, Boggs twp.
L. M. Walker, farmer, Snow Shoe.
Foster Beatty, farmer, Howard twp.
John Summers, teamster, S Philipsburg.
James Butler, laborer, Howard borough.
E C Rowe, superintendent, Philipsburg.
Wesley Crain, laborer, Huston township.
David Murphy laborer, Huston township.
William Garner, farmer, Ferguson twp.
John Kenyon, clerk, Philipsburg.
Jacob Hicks, farmer, Half Moon twp.
John Carson, farmer, Patton township.
S. T. Lobaugh, printer, Centre Hall.
Albert L. Schaeffer, carpenter, Walker twp.
Amos Dunkle, carpenter, Howard borough
William Ross, mason, Rush township.
Philip Young, gentleman, Worth twp.
W. H. Reifsnyder, auctioneer, Millheim.
Frank Spatzer, miner, Rush township.
Clayton Etters, miller, College township.
F. D. Hosterman, farmer, Fregg twp.
Robt. J Haines, gentlemen Snow Shoe.
Chas Humphrey, laborer, Philipsburg.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

R. H. Crosthwait saddler, Spring twp.
Fred Robb, farmer, Liberty, twp.
George Hodellar, laborer, Burnside twp.
Henry F Bartley, carpenter, Bellefonte.
Calvin Wieland, coachmaker, Harris twp.
Clayton Brown, Jr., merchant, Bellefonte.
George Ream, farmer, Gregg twp.
D. P. Shirey, farmer, Union twp.
Daniel Royer, farmer, Miles.
Reuben Crone, chairmaker, Worth twp.
John Confer, clerk, Milesburg borough.
John J Orndorf, farmer, Haines twp.
Joel King, farmer Marion twp,
Charles Whitehill, laborer, College twp.
Elias Breon, carpenter, Spring twp.
Wm H Hartman, machinist, Millheim.
S M McMurtrie, brickmaker, Spring twp.
H C Meese, teacher, Benner, twp.
Morris Furey, farmer, Spring twp.
John Hagan, sawyer, Howard.
Sinclair Batchelor, drayman, Rush twp.
J E Royer, clerk, Potter twp.
Thomas McGowen, agent, Snow Shoe.
Amos Tyson, farmer Ferguson twp.
Andrew Lytle, farmer, College twp.
George E Mensch, laborer, Millheim.
Clement Dale, teacher, College twp.
Daniel Harte, laborer, Marion twp.
Richard O'Neal, laborer, Rush.
Charles Loraine, clerk, Philipsburg.
Vinton Beckwith, farmer, Taylor twp.
Charles Richards, jeweler, Bellefonte.
William Homan, carpenter, College twp.
Chas. F. Cook, book keeper, Bellefonte.
Calvin Meyer, farmer, College township.
Albert Hoy, gentleman, College "
J. N. Hall, farmer, Howard "
John Korman, laborer, Haines "
James C. Boal, justice, Centre Hall.
John Breon, farmer, Millheim.
Thos. M. Adams, farmer, Boggs township.
Allen Brickley, farmer, Curtin township.
Thomas M. Weaver, farmer, Spring twp.
Charles Kennedy, laborer, Rush twp.
Douglas Waugh, laborer, Philipsburg.
Wilson Heaton, laborer, Boggs township.
Jas. M. Hartswick, teacher, Ferguson twp.
William Wasson, farmer, Patton twp.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Issac Beher, farmer, Half Moon.
A. F. Markle, butcher, College twp.
Augustus Newman, merchant, Milesburg.
John C. Marks, laborer, Taylor twp.
W. R. Haynes, farmer, Snow Shoe.
Geo. Blowers, undertaker, Sth Philipsburg.
A. Y. Casanova, gentleman, Philipsburg.
H. D. Showers, farmer, Walker twp.
Wm. Brackbill, furniture dealer Bellefonte.
Lemuel Bierly, musician, Boggs township.
J. H. Lutz, laborer, Spring twp.
Geo W. Gray, forgeman, Milesburg.
Orrie Miller, plasterer, Bellefonte.
Christian Buck, mill owner, Unionville.
Thomas Hazel, laborer, Walker twp.
Thos. A. Fye, laborer, Snow Shoe.
S. M. Buck, machinist, Bellefonte.
George Schoff, clerk, Bellefonte.
William Shope, laborer, Milesburg.
Scott Holter, teacher, Liberty twp.
Samuel Baisor, laborer, Patton township.
John Hunter, laborer, Liberty "
Ira Barger, carpenter, Gregg "
Jacob Baum, farmer, Penn "
W. H. Winkleblech, carpenter, Miles twp.
J. A. Kline, farmer, Ferguson twp.
Thomas Miles, roller, Milesburg.
Philip Leitzell, butcher, Millheim.
James Durst, farmer, Potter twp.
William Hutton, laborer, Rush township.
James Duck, farmer, Gregg "
Samuel Parker, blacksmith, Philipsburg.
Emanuel Peters, farmer College twp.
Rush Larimer, grocer, Bellefonte.
Oscar Holt, farmer, Burnside township.
James Noll, laborer, Milesburg.

USE DANA'S SARSAPARILLA, ITS "THE KIND THAT CURES."

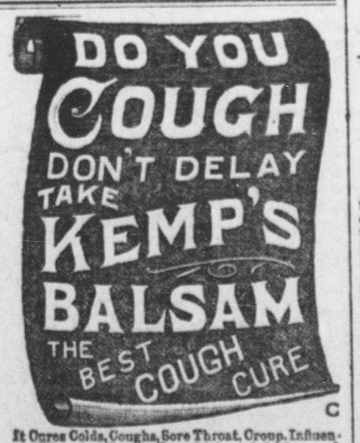
Ripans Tabules: standard remedy.

USE DANA'S SARSAPARILLA, ITS "THE KIND THAT CURES."

It never fails to cure—MANNERS double extract SARSAPARILLA. 50c. everywhere

USE DANA'S SARSAPARILLA, ITS "THE KIND THAT CURES."

The only Double Extract Sarsaparilla is Manners. It's the best because it cures. Take no other. 50cts.



C

It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.00.

BETTON'S **PILE SALVE** *A Positive Cure FOR PILES.* In use over 50 years. *Simple, Effective, Wonderful.* Highest testimonials. At druggists, or mailed on receipt of price—50c. per box. WINKELMANN & BROWN DRUG CO., Props., Baltimore, Md.

Painters!

There's no way to remove oil-stains, so thoroughly as a daily use of

KIRK'S DUSKY DIAMOND TAR SOAP

because of its high percentage of tar. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago.

White Russian Soap A Neutral Soap; Will Not Roughen the Hands.

SKIN DISEASES

Cured or no charge by

BOYD'S OINTMENT.

Write for our system of cure.

A safe and SURE CURE for Eczema, Granulated Eye Lids, Scald Heads, Barber's Itch, Tetter, Pimples, Ring-worms, Erysipelas, Soft corns,

BURNING ITCHING PILES,

and all cutaneous eruptions.

BOYD OINTMENT CO.

KITTANING, - - - PENNA

24-30-1y

Pitcher's Castoria.

CANN'S KIDNEY CURE

Cures Bright's Disease, Dropsy, Gravel, Nervousness, Heart, Urinary or Liver Diseases. Known by a tired, languid feeling; inaction of the kidneys weakens and poisons the blood and unless cause is removed you cannot have health. Cured me over five years ago of Brights Disease and Dropsy—MRS. I. C. MILLER, Bethlehem, Pa. 1,000 other similar testimonials. Try it. Cure guaranteed.

CANN'S KIDNEY CURE CO., 720 Venango St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by all Reliable Druggists. 24,14,26t.eow

I KEEP COOL

inside, outside, and all the way through, by drinking

HIRES' Root Beer

This great Temperance drink; is as healthful, as it is pleasant. Try it.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with names of actual clients in your State, county, or town, sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

DR. THEEL,

538 North Fourth St., below Green, Philadelphia, EIN DEUTSCHER ARZT. After the self-styled great and famous specialists, the hospital and college professors and family physicians, and the different Quacks with their most wonderful discoveries have failed to cure you of **Syphilis, Blood Poison, Scrofula, Strictures, Ulcers, Sore Throat, Pimples, Swellings, Loss of Power and Decay, the Effects of Indiscretion, Debility,** want of Confidence, **Night Dreams, Shrunken Organs, Piles, Lost Manhood, Hydrocele, Rupture, CATARRH,** then consult **DR. THEEL,** or send five 2-ct. stamps for book "Truth," exposing every form of quackery in medicine. Hours: Daily, 9 to 2; ev'gs, 6 to 8; Wed. and Sat. ev'gs, 6 to 10; Sundays, 9 to 12; afternoon, 2 to 8. Fresh cases cured in 4 to 10 days. Relief at once. Write or call. Utmost secrecy guaranteed. The best-equipped offices in America. **AVOID** home-cure swindle and free consultation and guarantees and cheap poisonous treatment; they are dangerous and misleading, and ruin thousands. Write or call.

WE WANT YOU

to act as our agent. We furnish an expensive outfit and all you need free. It costs nothing to try the business. We will treat you well, and help you to earn ten times ordinary wages. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Any one any where can earn a great deal of money. Many have made **Two Hundred Dollars a Month.** No class of people in the world are making so much money without capital as those at work for us. Business pleasant, strictly honorable, and pays better than any other offered to agents. You have a clear field, with no competition. We equip you with everything, and supply printed directions for beginners which, if obeyed faithfully, will bring more money than will any other business. Improve your prospects! Why not? You can do so easily and surely at work for us. Reasonable industry only necessary for absolute success. Pamphlet circular giving every particular is sent free to all. Delay not in sending for it.

GEORGE STINSON & CO., Box No. 488, Portland, Me.

RUPTURE! Cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer 831 Arch St. Phila. Pa. Ease at once. No operation or business delay. Thousands of cures. Dr. Mayer is at Hotel Penn, Reading, Pa., second Saturday of each month. Send for circulars. Advice free.

RAILROADS

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—TIME Table, Dec. 19, 1892.

STATIONS	Dis	EASTWARD A.M	WESTWARD A.M	P.M
LOCK HAVEN		4 40	9 25	4 15
Flemington—f	1.8	4 43	9 29	4 18
Mill Hall	3.0	4 46	9 31	4 21
Beech Creek	8.3	4 56	9 42	4 33
Eagleville—f	9.9	4 59	9 45	4 45
Howard	14.5	5 07	9 54	4 50
Mt. Eagle—f	17.7	5 14	10 02	4 57
Curtin	19.9	5 18	10 09	5 05
Milesburg	23.5	5 25	10 18	5 15
BELLEFONTE	25.2	5 35	10 28	5 25
Milesburg	23.5	5 45	10 38	5 38
Snow Shoe Int	24.8	5 48	10 43	5 43
Unionville	28.5	5 55	10 51	5
Julian	32.9	6 06	11 00	5
Martha	37.0	6 13	11 09	5
Port Matilda	40.4	6 21	11 17	6
Hannah—f	43.7	6 28	11 26	6
Fowler—f	45.0	6 30	11 29	6
Dix—f	46.3	6 32	11 32	6
Bald Eagle	49.3	6 38	11 38	6
Vail	51.2	6 42	11 43	6
East Tyrone	53.0	6 46	11 48	6
TYRONE	54.3	6 52	11 55	6

STATIONS	Dis	WESTWARD A.M	P.M	EASTWARD P.M	P.M
TYRONE		8 10	3 10	7 2	
East Tyrone	1.3	8 17	3 17	7 12	
Vail	3.1	8 20	3 20	7 15	
Bald Eagle	5.0	8 25	3 24	7 39	
Dix—f	8.0	8 30	3 30	7 45	
Fowler—f	9.3	8 32	3 33	7 48	
Hannah—f	10.6	8 36	3 37	7 52	
Port Matilda	13.9	8 43	3 44	7 59	
Martha	17.3	8 51	3 52	8 07	
Julian	21.4	8 59	4 01	8 16	
Unionville	25.8	9 10	4 10	8 25	
Snow Shoe Int	29.5	9 18	4 17	8 32	
Milesburg	30.8	9 22	4 20	8 35	
BELLEFONTE	33.5	9 32	4 30	8 45	
Milesburg	30.8	9 47	4 40	9 00	
Curtin	34.4	9 56	4 46	9 07	
Mt Eagle—f	36.6	10 02	4 50	9 18	
Howard	39.8	10 09	4 57	9 22	
Eagleville—f	44.4	10 17	5 15	9 33	
Beech Creek	45.0	10 20	5 08	9 33	
Mill Hall	51.3	10 31	5 19	9 44	
Flemington	52.5	10 34	5 24	9 47	
LOCK HAVEN	54.3	10 37	5 25	9 50	

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD Time Table in effect Dec. 19th, 1892.

Westward Dis.	Stations	Dis.	Eastward A.M	P.M
P.M A.M				
4 50 10 00	....SCOTIA....	25.6	9 21	4 40
5 05 10 18 5.8	....Fairbrook....	20.8	9 09	4 25
5 15 10 28 8.7	...Penns. Furnace...	16.9	8 56	4 15
5 21 10 34 10.6	....Hostler f....	15.0	8 50	4 09
5 26 10 46 12.8	....Marengo f....	13.0	8 43	4 03
5 32 10 52 13.5	....Loverille f....	12.1	8 37	3 55
5 39 10 58 15.2	Furnace Road f...	10.4	8 31	3 49
5 43 11 02 15.8	...Dungarvin f....	9.8	8 27	3 45
5 53 11 19 18.2	....Warriors Mark....	7.4	8 19	3 38
6 03 11 30 20.5	...Pennington....	5.1	8 10	3 30
6 15 11 32 23.5	....Stover....	2.1	7 59	3 19
6 25 11 40 25.6	....TYRONE....		7 50	3 10

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE RAILROAD.—Time Table, Dec. 19 1892.

Leaves Snow Shoe at 6.45 a m; arrives at Bellefonte at 8.45 a m.

Leaves Bellefonte at 10.35 a m; arrives at Snow Shoe at 12.16 pm.

Leaves Snow Shoe at 3.00 p m arrives at Bellefonte at 4.50 p m.

Leaves Bellefonte at 5.25 p m, arrives at Snow Shoe at 7.00 p m.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE R. R.—BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R. To take effect Dec. 19th, 1892

Dis.	Westward a.m.	p.m.		Eastward a.m.	p.m.
.0	5.40	2.00	....MONTANDON....	5.30	9.10
1.5	6.15	2.08	Ar..LEWISBURG..Lv	5.20	9.00
1.5	6.15	2.08	Lv..LEWISBURG..Ar		9.00
5.4	6.23	2.17	.....Biehl f.....		8.51
5.8	6.28	2.22	.....Vicksburg f.....		8.47
10.7	6.37	2.31	...MIFFLINBURG...		8.38
13.1	6.42	2.36	.....Barber f.....		8.33
15.2	6.47	2.41	.....Swengle f.....		8.27
16.1	7.50	3.43	.....Millmont.....		8.25
18.6	7.58	3.51	.....GLEN IRON....		8.17
23.5	7.07	3.00	.....Pardee f.....		8.08
28.9	7.18	3.11	.....Cherry Run f.....		7.57
32.7	7.27	3.20	...Paddy Mt. Tunnel f...		7.48
33.9	7.31	3.25	.....Ingleby f.....		7.45
36.6	7.38	4.39	.....Coburn.....		7.38
39.6	7.45	4.57	.....Zerby f.....		7.30
43.4	7.55	4.47	.....Rising Springs.....		7.21
46.2	8.02	4.53	.....Penn's Cave f.....		7.14
49.2	8.09	4.01	....CENTRE HALL....		7.05
51.6	8.16	4.07	.....Gregg f.....		7.00
54.6	8.23	4.13	.....Linden Hall.....		6.52
56.7	8.24	4.18	.....OAK HALL.....		6.47
58.8	8.32	4.27	.....LEMONT.....		6.43
60.2	8.37	4.27	....Dale Summit f....		6.38
63.9	8.47	4.37	.....Pleasant Gap f.....		6.28
65.2	8.50	4.40	.....Axeman f.....		6.25
67.4	8.55	4.45	....BELLEFONTE....		6.21

For rates, maps, etc., call on ticket agent or address Thos. E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, April 4th, 1892, trains will run as follows, leaving the Pennsylvania Railroad station.

EASTWARD					WESTWARD				
12	10	8	1	2		1	3	7	9	11
pm	pm	pm	am	am	Ar—Lv	am	am	am	pm	pm
6 35		3 50		9 05	Bellefont	6 30		10 50		4 40
6 28		3 44		8 59	Coleville	6 37		10 35		4 45
6 25		3 41		8 56	Morris	6 40		10 38		4 48
6 22		3 38		8 52	Whitmer	6 44		10 43		4 51
6 19		3 35		8 49	Linns	6 47		10 46		4 54
6 17		3 33		8 47	Hunters	6 50		10 48		4 56
6 14		3 31		8 44	Filmore	6 53		10 52		5 00
6 11		3 28		8 40	Sellers	6 57		10 56		5 03
6 09		3 26		8 38	Briarly	7 00		10 58		5 05
6 05	6 00	3 23	8 23	8 36	Waddle	7 05	7 10	11 01	5 10	5 10
6 02	5 50	3 20	8 20	8 30	Mattern J	7 08	7 14	11 03	5 13	5 12
	5 46		8 17		Graysdale	7 19			5 16	
	5 43		8 12		Mattern	7 24			5 20	
	5 40		8 05		Stormstown	7 29			5 23	
	5 35		8 00		Red Bank	7 35			5 30	
5 51		3 08		8 18	Krumr'ne	7 21		11 13		5 24
5 48		3 05		8 14	Struble	7 24		11 17		5 27
5 45		3 00		8 10	St. College	7 30		11 20		5 30

Train 2 connects with trains east and west on B. E. V. R. R. and S. S. branch, and train 8 connects with train east on B. E. V. R. R.

THOMAS A. SHOEMAKER, Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD (Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after Dec. 18th, 1892.

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL	leaves Phila daily	11 20 p m
"	" Harrisburg "	3 30 a m
"	" William'port "	7 10 a m
"	" Jersey Shore "	7 31 a m
"	" Lock Haven "	7 55 a m
"	" Renovo "	8 55 a m
"	arrives Erie	3 40 p m
NIAGRA EX.	l'ves Phila week d'ys	8 50 a m
"	" Harrsburg "	12 10 p m
"	arrives at Wmsport "	3 00 p m
"	" Lock Haven "	4 10 p m
"	" Renovo "	5 15 p m
"	" Kane "	9 20 p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at		5 15 p m
FAST LINE	leaves Phila. week days	11 40 a m
"	" Harrisburg "	3 45 p m
"	" Williamsport "	7 10 p m
"	arrives at Lock Haven "	8 02 p m
"	" Renovo "	9 00 p m
NEWS EX.	l'ves Philadelphia daily	4 30 a m
"	" Harrisburg "	8 10 a m
"	" Williamsport "	11 20 a m
"	arrives at Lock Haven "	12 15 p m
Wms'port Ex.	l'vs Phila. week days	4 35 p m
"	" Harrisburg "	7 55 p m
"	" arrive Williamsport	10 40 p m
Rochester Exp.	leaves Phila. w'k d's	9 20 p m
"	" Harrisb'g "	12 30 a m
"	" arrives Williamsp't	3 25 a m
Williamsp't	" leaves Phila. Sun. only	2 25 p m
"	" Harrisb'g "	5 25 p m
"

Bellefonte Republican.

The Best Advertising Medium in Central Pennsylvania.

A forty-eight column paper devoted to the interests of the Republican party. Published at Bellefonte, Pa., at $1.50 per annum

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3m	6m	1y
One inch (12 lines this type)	$ 5	$ 8	$ 12
Two inches	7	10	15
Three inches	10	15	20
Four inches	11	17	25
Quarter column	12	20	30
Half column	20	35	55
One column	35	55	100

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial notices, in our local columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 10 lines this type, $8 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

Advertisers and especially Advertising Agents, are respectfully informed that no notice will be taken of orders to insert advertisments at less rates than the above, nor will any notice be given to orders of parties unknown to the publisher, unless accompanied by the cash EDWARD T. TUTEN.

REPUBLICAN DELEGATE ELECTION AND COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republicans of Centre County will meet at their respective voting places, in the several election districts in the county on Saturday, August 19th, 1893, for the purpose of electing delegates to the county convention. The delegates chosen at that time will meet in convention at the Court House in Bellefonte on Tuesday, August 22nd, 1893, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating one candidate for Sheriff, one candidate for Treasurer, two candidates for County Commissioner, one candidate for Register, one candidate for Recorder, two candidates for Auditors, one candidate for Coroner and one candidate for County Surveyor; and to elect a chairman of the county committee for the year 1894, also to transact such other business as may come before the convention. Under the rules of the party the number of delegate to which each precinct is entitled is as follows:

NUMBER OF DELEGATES.

Bellefonte, N W	6	Haines, East P	1
" S. W	4	" West P	2
" W. W	3	Halfmoon	3
Centre Hall	1	Harris	2
Howard Boro	2	Howard Twp	3
Millheim	1	Huston	3
Milesburg	3	Liberty	4
Philipsburg—1st W	3	Marion	1
" 2d. W	4	Miles	3
" 3d. W	3	Patton	3
Unionville	2	Penn	1
Benner Twp	3	Potter North P	1
Boggs East P	2	" South P	2
" West P	4	Rush North P	4
" North	2	" South P	2
Burnside	2	Snow Shoe East P	4
College East P	4	" West P	2
" West P	2	Spring North P	3
Curtin	1	" South P	3
Ferguson, East P	2	" West P	3
" North P	3	Taylor	2
Gregg, North P	1	Union	3
" East P	1	Walker	3
" West P	1	Worth	3
Total number of delegates			121
Necessary to choice in nomination			61

The primary election for delegates will be held under the supervision of the district committeemen, who will see that the proper election officers are designated and in attendance.

In the Boroughs of Bellefonte, Howard, Centre Hall, Milesburg, Millheim, Philipsburg, Unionville and South Philipsburg, and in the Townships of Howard, Potter, Snow Shoe, Union, Rush, Spring, Boggs, Worth, Harris and Ferguson the polls will open at 7 p. m. and close at 9 p. m., and in the remaining districts will open at 2 p. m. and close at 4 p. m.

WILBUR F. REEDER, Chairman.
W. L. MALIN, Sec.

COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The following named gentlemen compose the Republican Executive Committee of Centre County for the year 1892.

Wilbur F. Reeder, Chairman, Bellefonte
W. L. Malin, Secretary. "
H. P. Harris, Ass't Secretary "
H. C. Quigley. " "

DISTRICT.	NAME.	ADDRESS.
Bellefonte, N W	W I. Fleming	Bellefonte
" S W	J A Aikens	"
" W W	S. H. Williams	"
Centre Hall boro	B F Brisbin	Centre Hall
Howard "	Robert Cooke Jr.	Howard
Milesburg "	John Confer	Milesburg
Millheim "	J F Harter	Millheim
Philipsburg	"1 W S S Crissman	Philipsburg
"	"2 Geo Lamb	Philipsburg
"	"3 W Capt Harry Simler	"
South Philipsburg boro	M. Stover,	Philipsb'g
Unionville "	Riley Pratt	Fleming
Benner Twp	Jos. H Marshall	Bellefonte
Boggs Twp	E P J M Parker	Roland
Boggs Twp	W P C P Stonerode	Milesburg
Boggs Twp	N P Jacob Yarnell	Milesburg
Burnside Twp	Delon G. Stewart	Mosbannon
College Twp	E P Wm Thompson Jr	Lemont
College Twp	W P Philip D Foster	State Coll.
Curtin "	William Robb	Romola
Ferguson Twp	E P Claudius B Hess	Fairbrook
Ferguson "	J A Sunday	"
Gregg "	N P Isaac Smith	Farmers Mills
Geegg "	S P John D Long	Spring Mills
Gregg "	E P. Jos. K. Bitner.	Penn Hall
Haines "	E P Chas Bressler	Fiedler
Haines "	W P James P Coburn	Aaronsb'g
Half-Moon "	Cyrus W Hunter	Stormstown
Harris "	Scott Bricker	Boalsburg
Howard "	N. G. Pletcher	Howard
Huston "	Ira F Davis	Julian
Liberty "	D M Burlew	Blanchard
Marion "	E P Bennison	Walker
Miles "	Ruben Goimen	Wolfs Store
Patton "	George F Stevenson	Buf'lo Run
Penn "	Same Rearick	Coburn
Potter Twp	N P Andrew Gregg	Centre Hall
Potter "	S P Alexander McCoy	Pot'rs Mills
Rush "	N P David Kinkead	Philipsburg
Rush "	S P Alexander Miller	Sandy Ridge
SnowShoe	E P Alfred Lucas	SnowShoe
SnowShoe	W P John A Yeager	Moshannon
Spring Twp	N P John G Dubbs	Bellefonte
Spring "	S P M F Riddle	Pleasant Gap
Spring "	W P W H Poorman	Bellefonte
Taylor "	John Weaver,	Port Matilda
Union "	B W Shipley	Fleming
Walker "	O P Wilson	Hublersburg
Worth "	S R. Pringle	Port Matilda

HOW'S THIS!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

West & Truax, wholesale druggists, Toledo O
Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—President Cleveland to-day sent his message to Congress explaining why he called it to meet in extra session. The president writes as follows:

To the Congress of the United States.

The existence of an alarming and extraordinary business situation, involving the welfare and prosperity of all our people, has constrained me to call together in extra session the people's representatives in congress, to the end that through a wise and patriotic exercise of the legislative duty with which they solely are charged, present evils may be mitigated and dangers threatened in the future may be averted.

Our unfortunate financial plight is not the result of untoward events nor of conditions related to our natural resources; nor is it traceable to any of the afflictions which frequently check national growth and prosperity. With plentious crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual invitation to safe investment and with satisfactory assurance to business enterprise, suddenly financial distrust and fear have sprung upon every side. Numerous moneyed institutions have suspended because abundant assets were not immediately available to meet the demands of frightened depositors. Surviving corporations and individuals are content to keep in hand the money they are usually anxious to lend and those engaged in legitimate business are surprised to find that the securities they offer for loans, though heretofore satisfactory, are no longer accepted.

SERIOUS FLUCTUATIONS

Values supposed to be fixed are fast becoming conjectural, and loss and failure have involved every branch of business.

I believe these things are principally chargeable to congressional legislation touching the purchase and coinage of silver by the general government. This legislation is embodied in a statue passed on July 14, 1890, which was the culmtination of much agitation on the subject involved, and which may be considered a truce after a long struggle between the advocates of free silver coinage and those intending to be more conservative. Undoubtedly the monthly purchases by the government of 4,500,000 ounces of silver, enforced under that statute, were regarded by those interested in silver production as a certain guarantee of its increase in price.

SILVER PURCHASES DISAPPOINTING.

The result, however, has been entirely different, for immediately following a spasmodic and slight rise, the price of silver began to fall after the passage of the act, and has since reached the lowest point ever known. This disappointment led to renewed and persistent effort in the direction of free silver coinage. Meanwhile, not only are the evil efforts of the operation of the present law constantly accumulating, but the result, to which its execution must inevitably lead is becoming palpable to all who gives the least heed to financial subjects. This law provides that payment for the 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion which the secretary of the treasury is commanded to purchase monthly, there shall be issued gold or silver coin, at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, and that said notes may be reissued. It is, however, declared in the act to be the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio or such raito as may be provided by law. This declaration so controls the action of the secretary of the treasury as to prevent his exercising the discretion nominally vested in him, if by such action the parity between gold and silver may be disturbed.

THE PARITY BETWEEN GOLD AND SILVER.

Manifestly a refusal by the secretary to pay these treasury notes in gold, if demanded, would necessarily result in their discredit and depreciation, as obligations payable only in silver would destroy the parity between the two metals by establishing a discrimination in favor of gold. Up to the 15th day of July, 1893, these notes had been issued, in payment of silver bullion purchased, to the amount of more than $147,000,000. While all but a very small quantity of this bullion remains uncoined and without usefullness in the treasury, many of the notes given in its purchase have been paid in gold. This is illustrated by the statement that between May 1, 1892, and July 15, 1893, the notes of this kind issued in payment for silver bullion amounted to a little more than $54,000,000, and that during the same period about $49,000,000 were paid by the treasury in gold for the redemption of such notes.

PAYING GOLD FOR SILVER.

The policy necessarily adopted of paying these notes in gold has not spared the gold reserve of $100,000,000 long ago set aside by the government for the redemption of other notes, for this fund has already been subjected to the payment of new obligations amounting to about $150,000,000 on account of silver purchases, and as a consequence for the first time since its creation has been encroached upon.

GOLD GOING ABROAD.

We have thus made the depletion of our gold easy, and have tempted other and more appreciative nations to add it to their stock. That the opportunity we have offered has not been neglected is shown by the large amounts of gold which have been recently drawn from our treasury and exported to increase the financial strength of foreign nations. The excess of exports of gold over its imports for the year ending June 30, 1893, amounted to more than $87,500,000. Between July 1, 1890, and July 15, 1893, the gold coin and bullion in our treasury decreased more than $132,000,000, while during the same period the silver coin and bullion in the treasury increase 1 more than $147,000,000.

OBJECTIONS TO A BOND ISSUE.

Unless government bonds are to be constantly issued and sold to replenish our exhausted gold, only to be again exhausted, it is apparent that the operation of the silver purchase law now in force leads in the direction of the entire substitution of silver for the gold in the government treasury and that this must be followed by the payment of all government obligations in depreciated silver. At this stage gold and silver must part company and the government must fail in its established policy to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other. Given over to the exclusive use of a currency greatly depreciated according to the standard of the commercial world, we could no longer claim a place among nations of the first class, nor could our government claim a performance of its obligations so far as such an obligation has been imposed upon it, to provide for the use of the people the best and safest money.

If, as many of its friends claim, silver ought to occupy a larger place in our currency and the currency of the world through general international co-operation and agreement, it is obvious that the United States will not be in a position to gain a hearing in favor of such an arrangement so long as we are willing to continue our attempt to accomplish the result single-handed.

CAPITAL REFUSES TO AID.

The knowledge in business circles among our own people that our government cannot make its flat equivalent to intrinsic value, nor keep inferior money on a parity with superior money by its own independent efforts has resulted in such a lack of confidence at home in the stability of currency values, that capital refuses its aid to new enterprises, while millions are actually withdrawn from the channels of trade and commerce to become idle and unproductive in the hands of timid owners. Foreign investors, equally alert, not only decline to purchase American securities, but make haste to sacrifice those which they already have. It does not meet the situation to say that apprehension in regard to the future of our finances is groundless and that there is no reason for lack of confidence in the purposes or power of the government in the premises. The very existence of this apprehension and lack of confidence, however caused, is a menace which ought not to be disregarded. Possibly it the undertaking we have in hand were the maintenance of a specific known quantity of silver as the parity with gold, our ability to do so might be estimated and gauged, and perhaps in view of our unparalleled growth and resources, might be favorably passed upon. But when our avowed endeaver is to maintain such parity in regard to an amount of silver increasing at the rate of $50,000,000 yearly, with no fixed termination to such increase, it can hardly be said that a problem is presented whose solution is free from doubt. The people of the United States are entitled to a sound and staple currency and to money recognized as such on every exchange and in every market of the world.

GOVERNMENT NO RIGHT TO INJURE

Their government has no right to injure them by financial experiments opposed to the policy and practice of other civilized states, nor is it justified in permitting an exaggerated and unreasonable reliance on our national strength and ability to jeopardize the soundness of the people's money. This matter rises above the plane of party politics. It vitally concerns every business and calling and enters every household in the land. There is one important aspect of the subject which especially should never be overlooked. At times like the present, when the evils of unsound finance threaten us, the speculator may anticipate a harvest gathered from the misfortune of others, the capitalist may protect himself by hoarding or may even find profit in the fluctuation of values; but the wage earner—the first to be injured by a depreciated currency and the last to receive the benefit of its correction—is practically defenseless. He relies for work upon the ventures of confident and contented capital. This failing him his condition is without alleviation, for he can neither prey on the misfortunes of others nor hoard his labor. One of the greatest statesmen our country has known, speaking more than 50 years ago when a derangement of the currency had caused commercial distress, said: "The very man of all others who has the deepest interest in a sound currency and who suffers most by mischievious legislation in money matters is the man who earns his daily bread by his daily toil."

These words are as pertinent now as on the day they were uttered, and ought to impressively remind us that a failure in discharge of our duty at this time must especially injure our countrymen who labor and who, because of their number and condition, are entitled to the most watchful care of their government. It is of the utmost importance that such relief as congress can afford in the existing situation be afforded at once. The maxim, "He gives twice who gives quickly," is directly applicable. It may be true that the embarrassments from which the business of the country is suffering, arises as much from evils apprehended as from those actually existing.

NO CAUSE FOR PANIC.

We may hope, too that calm counsels will prevail and that neither the capitalists nor the wage earners will give way to unreasoning panic and sacrifice their property or their interests under the influence of exaggerated fears. Nevertheless, every day's delay in removing one of the plain and principal causes of the present state of things enlarges the mischief already done and increases the responsibility of the government for its existence. Whatever else the people have a right to expect from congress, they may certainly demand which so large a majority of the people as shows by their suffrages desire and expect, and to the accomplishment of which every effort of the present administration is pledged. But while tariff reform has lost nothing of its immediate and permanent importance, and must in the near future engage the attention of Congress, it has seemed to me that the financial condition of the country should at once and before all other subjects, be considered by your honorable body.

REPEAL THE SHERMAN ACT.

I earnestly recommend the prompt repeal of the provisions of the act passed July 14, 1890, authorizing the purchase of silver bullion, and that other legislative action may put beyond all doubt or mistake the intention and the ability of the government to fulfill its pecuniary obligations in money universally recognized by all civilized countries.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

It is not a mere possibility of Tariff revision that confronts us; it is the certainty. If this means ruin, then ruin will come as surely as the sun will rise to-morrow.—*N. Y. Evening Post, July 24.*

According to the above paragraph, from a confirmed Free-Trader, Tariff revision is a certainty. This will hardly meet the wishes of manufacturers and wage earners under existing conditions, although it was to have been expected, especially since the official announcement made by United States Consul Benjamin Folsom, at Sheffield, on July 4, when he expressed his "satisfaction" that the manufacturers of Sheffield inside of a year would "not be subjected to the onerous and oppressive Tariff duties that have restricted her trade."

NEW OFFICEHOLDERS.

Many New Mail Handlers For the Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The following fourth class postmasters were appointed:

New Jersey—F. A. Ballentine, Bernardsville; Joanna Conklin, Mayetta; E. L. Headley, Union.

New York—F. A. Phelps, Cato; J. F. Harris, Fort Johnson; John Meagher, Hemlocks Lake; E. A. Sayer, Himrods; L. T. Davis, Lakeville; F. A. Syars, South Lima; R. T. Johnson, Willard.

Pennsylvania—Solomon Best, Best; Miss Lou V. Tyler, Damascus; J. N. Upham, Drake's Mills; H. W. Cressman, Hagersville; H. C. Shipley, Norwood Station; H. H. Boyle, Venango; J. S. Miller, Wolfsburg.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The following fourth class postmasters were appointed:

Maine—Miss Alice E. Haines, Readfield; Mrs. Helen H. French, West Gardiner.

Massachusetts—H. W. Warner, Leeds.

New York—J. King, Parkers; J. C. Pickard, Byersville; James Gray, Collosse; J. J. Hall, East Branch; Dewitt Lindsay, Hassroad Station; J. A. Frost, Kosong; Mrs. Johanna Hennigan, North Haitland; Elthan Stone, North Pembroke; L. D. Clark, North Russell; F. H. Jennings, Palermo; M. V. P. Clemens, Redfield; B. F. Richards, Ridge Road; O. L. Hare, West Kill; Thomas Laing, Williamstown.

Pennsylvania—R. F. Bouther, Abington; A. Griffith, Bridgeport; Lemuel Ross, Dillsburg; E. G. Krause, Limerick; J. H. Barr, West Conshohocken; H. G. Christman, Zeiglerville; Israel Whaley, Coventry.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The following fourth class postmasters were appointed:

Connecticut—H. S. Karrmann, Northwoodbury; C. L. Phillips, South Coventry.

Massachusetts—J. P. Burke, Hadley.

New York—Robert Emeson, McDonough; R. E. Purcell, Philadelphia.

New Jersey—F. J. Burke, Mount Hope.

Pennsylvania—Edward Huber, Barnesboro; A. A. Drum, Drumms; H. T. Johnson, Hemlock Creek; Adam Mock, Kleinfeltersville; Margaret H. Lierd, Larabee; C. H. Steinmetz, Newmanstown; John Henry, Palmyra; G. C. Forker, Pardoe; D. W. Luke, South Fork; L. F. Kistler, Stony Run; J. P. Lydon, Thompson; U. G. Blancha, Syner.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The following fourth class postmasters were appointed:

New York—W. C. Jones, Bennettsville; J. F. Mayo, Fort Hamilton; M. Herrick, Kennedy; F. E. Beach, Mariposa; H. H. Glidden, Panama; W. D. Coons, Shandaken; E. I. Van Aken, Ulster Park; L. B. Elliott, Upper Lisle; Sheppard Davis, West Shokan.

New Jersey—Mrs. Ellen Day, Fairfield; W. C. Kressler, Finesville.

Pennsylvania—A. J. Maxwell, Cogan House; S. E. Poinsett, Moores; J. E. Scott, Pomeroy; D. L. McDonald, Shiremanstown; John Phelps, Wattsburg; Ruth Ella Powell, West Pikeland.

THE LAKE GEORGE DISASTER.

Nine Summer Guests Drowned by the Sinking of a Yacht.

LAKE GEORGE, N.Y., Aug. 5.—The steam yacht Rachel sunk with 29 summer guests on board, and nine were drowned. The yacht struck on a sunken pier just as it was about to land the party at the One Hundred Mile Island House wharf. The following is a list of the drowned:

Miss Hattie L. Hall, Brooklyn.
Miss Edith Harding, Hoboken, N. J.
Miss Bertha Benedict, Montclair, N. J.
Miss Henrietta M. Barton, Jersey City.
Mrs. J. H. Mitchell, Burlington, Vt.
Frank C. Mitchell, 19 years old, son of Mrs. Mitchell.
Miss Lizzie Corley, Burlington, Vt.
Miss Clara Black, Burlington, Vt.
Miss Lizzie Clark, Bridgeport, Conn.

Young Mr. Benedict, son of the wealthy New York jeweler, who was on the boat, is an expert swimmer. He tried to save his sister and dived for her once. Frank Mitchell, aged 19 years, of New York city, lost his life trying to save his mother, who also was drowned.

The following is a list of the other people who were on board the Rachel and were saved:

Mrs. M. E. Hall, Miss M. Eleanor Hall, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Benedict, Harding Benedict, Montclair, N. J.; Miss Maud Brown, Frank Brown, Albany; J. H. Mitchell, F. M. Whitcomb, Samuel A. Manson, William Manson, Burlington, Vt.; John A. Manson, Paul Manson, M. Manson, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Hannibal Allen, Pilot Claude Granger and Engineer Brisbin.

A Big Iron Company Insolvent.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—Andrew J. Kauffman of Columbia, Pa., filed a bill in equity in the United States district court against the Chestnut Hill Iron Ore company, alleging its insolvency and asking for the appointment of a receiver. This company owns extensive iron ore mines near Columbia, Pa., and three iron furnaces in Columbia and iron ore mines in York county, Pa., and in Carroll county, Md., and is the owner of what is known as the Bachman Valley railroad, a short road in York county, Pa., and Carroll county, Md. The capital stock of the company is $500,000.

Will Throw Out Beecher's Hymnal.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 8.—There is much sorrow and indignation among the older members of Plymouth church congregation in this city because the Plymouth collection of hymns, for nearly 45 years associated with the name of Henry Ward Beecher, is to be thrown out of the church and a new collection, compiled by the Rev. Lyman Abbott, the present pastor, substituted for it.

A Midsummer Snowstorm.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Aug. 8.—A storm has prevailed intermittently in this locality for the last 24 hours. Snow fell in certain localities. On the hillsides, sloping toward Amesbury, large patches of snow were scattered over the pastures and along the roadsides. Snowdrifts were piled up in the gutters for rods in length and from 6 inches to 1 foot deep.

General Bingham's Death.

WESTBORO, Mass., Aug. 8.—General George B. Bingham died at his residence in Westboro. He was born in Rochester April 29, 1821. He was captain of Company A, First Wisconsin infantry, in 1861, and was promoted successively to major, lieutenant colonel and colonel, and at the close of the war was brevetted brigadier general.

Bicyclist Sanger Hurt.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Walter C. Sanger, the man who has been regarded since the opening of the bicycle season as the one available competitor of the great Zimmerman, narrowly escaped being disabled for life on the South Side ball grounds by a fall from his machine.

Oil Tank Struck by Lightning.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 5.—During a heavy storm at Corapolis, Pa., a tank containing 35,000 barrels of oil was struck by lightning and the oil ignited. It is still burning fiercely, but no damage to surrounding property is apprehended.

A Comet on the Sun's Face.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—Director Holden of the Lick observatory telegraphed that photographs were taken showing objects like a comet on the sun's face.

Crushed by a Derrick.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Silas McNally was killed by a falling derrick at Ausable Forks.

SPECIAL COURT.

The Names of the Jurors and the Cases to be Tried.

The following jurors were drawn for a special term of court to convene on Monday, September 12th, 1893:

James Davidson, farmer, Spring twp.
James Henderson, teamster, Rush twp.
Sam Ralston, farmer, College twp.
Christ Pletcher, carpenter, Howard.
Charles Johnson, farmer, Liberty twp.
Jerome Harper, clerk, Bellefonte.
James Fannon, farmer, Benner twp.
T. B. Jamison, carpenter, Gregg twp.
Ellis Williams, millright, Halfmoon.
D. L. Meek, farmer, Patton twp.
J. H. Woomer, saddler, Millheim.
J. M. Homan, farmer, Ferguson twp.
Geo. Carson, laborer, Milesburg.
Augustus Huey, teamster, Penn twp.
E. P. Vonada, farmer, Gregg twp.
Harry Hull, laborer, Spring twp.
W. F. Reynolds, gentleman, Bellefonte.
James Garland, miner, Rush twp.
W. A. Armstrong, miner, Philipsburg.
J L Marshall, farmer, Benner twp.
Uriah Auman, farmer, Benner twp.
E M Griest, clerk, Unionville.
H C Crissman, clerk, Bellefonte.
Lewis Doll, shoemaker, "
J R Sheffler, teacher, "
T J Meyer, confectioner, Philipsburg
Wm Yearick, laborer, Howard twp.
J H Hoy, Jr., farmer, Ferguson twp.
Anthony Bower, laborer Snow Shoe.
Harvey Haugh, farmer, Gregg twp.
Samuel Kline, Justice, Howard boro.
Wm Saxton, druggist, Philipsburg.
Harvy Flack, laborer, Spring twp.
Samuel Shirk, " " "
Thomas Murray, foreman, Boggs twp.
R. K. Wilson, clerk, Marion twp

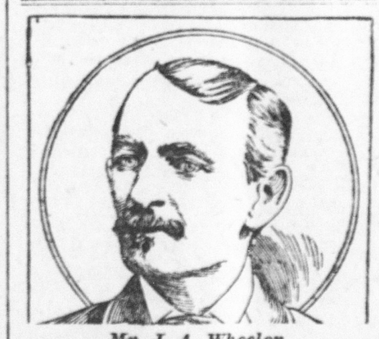
TRIAL LIST.

For first week of August term, commencing August 28th, 1893.

Thos Lauver vs David Harter.
Jacob Test vs Adams & Co.
Samuel Batdorf vs J R Wolf.
David Gates vs Wm Vantries.
Dennis Nolan vs J W Stine.
Arthur Hewiet vs E S Woomer.
Samuel and Jessie Long vs Daniel Long.
Edward Losh vs Aaron Bickle.
Use of H F Bitner vs Robt O'Boyle Adm'r.
O B McNittis vs John Leech et al Adm'r.
Thomas Meyer vs. John Alexander, et al, Adm'r.

TRIAL LIST—SECOND WEEK.

D M Butts Ex etc., vs Monroe Armor, et al.
George W Jackson vs Nittany Valley R R Co.
D W Herring vs A M Hoover, et al.
Isabella Lohr vs Philipsburg borough.
James Kimport et al vs M G Brown.
Mary Fravel vs Sarah Crissman.
John C Motz vs Harry Bishop.
Carrie Wilson, vs Harry McCauley.
I T McGargle et al vs James Ruth et al.
Jacob Garbric, vs David Harter.
Thompson Houston Motor Co., vs R A Jackson et al.
Beaver, Gephart & Dale, vs Mary E Pile et al.
Foster Fannon, vs D R Thomas.
Lyman Korman, vs A G Morris.
State Hospital, Danville, vs Bellefonte Poor District.
Samuel Marsh vs Hoover Hughes & Co.
Alfred Jones vs Pennsylvania State College.
Philips Collins, vs Bellefonte Central R R Co.
Conrad Immel vs Beecher & Soper.
Wm C Scheesley vs John R Wolf.
Geo E Rinder use of vs Samuel Harpster.
Wm P Mitchel vs A A Stevens.
Sarah M Richards vs Mattern Bros.



Mr. J. A. Wheeler

"While Serving My Country

I was taken ill with spinal disease and rheumatism. When I returned home my trouble was still with me, and I was confined to my bed, unable to help myself for 22 months. After taking seven bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I was well and have not since been troubled with my old complaints. My wife was in ill health, suffering with headache, dizziness and dyspepsia. She took two bottles of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and feels like a new woman." JAMES A. WHEELER, 1900 Division St., Baltimore, Md.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache. Try a box.

ASK FOR AND TRY
Manners
DOUBLE EXTRACT
SARSAPARILLA
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER
and CURE for
RHEUMATISM.
RHEUMATISM is one of the worst diseases which arises from Bad Blood. By using MANNERS DOUBLE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA you can rid yourself of this dread disease.
Manners Sarsaparilla Co., Binghamton, N.Y.:
GENTS: I was a constant sufferer from Rheumatism, often unable to leave my chair. In the winter of 1889 I paid over $65 for doctor bills. I tried your Double Extract Sarsaparilla, and it made a well man of me. I will ever be a staunch friend of Manners Double Extract Sarsaparilla. Yours truly,
ROSCOE P. JAMES, Allegheny, Pa.
50¢ PER BOTTLE.
THE WORLD OVER.
MFG. BY THE MANNERS SARSAPARILLA CO.
BINGHAMTON, N.Y.

JOHN KIRKEY, 2ND, Massena, N. Y.

Dyspepsia For 20 Years!
TRIED EVERYTHING,
Yet Two Bottles Wrought
A CURE!
Not Fiction, But Truth!

DANA SARSAPARILLA CO., Belfast, Me.:

GENTS:—I have been a great sufferer for over 20 years with DYSPEPSIA. THE Have tried everything I could hear of. Have also tried Physicians' prescriptions, but could obtain only temporary relief. I have been UNABLE TO SLEEP WELL for years KIND owing to the disordered condition of my digestive organs. I bought a bottle of DANA'S SARSAPARILLA, and it HELPED ME SO MUCH that I bought the second, before THAT that was taken, my DYSPEPSIA WAS CURED, and I COULD SLEEP WELL ALL NIGHT. I FEEL LIKE A NEW MAN.

Yours resp'y, JOHN KIRKEY, 2nd
CURES Massena, N. Y.

To whom it may concern:—We are well acquainted with Mr. Kirkey, and know that he would not make any statement that was untrue.

STEARNS & SNAITH, Druggists. Massena, N. Y.

Dana Sarsaparilla Co., Belfast, Maine.

COURT PROCLAMATION—Whereas, the Hon. A. O. Furst, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial district, consisting of the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, and the Hon. C. A. Faulkner and the Hon. Thomas F. Riley, Associate Judges in Centre, having issued their precept bearing date the 31st day of July, 1893, to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 4th Monday of Aug. the 28th day of Aug. 1893, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them shall be just.

Give under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 31st day of July in the year of our Lord, 1893, and the one hundred and seventeenth year of the Independence of the United States.

WM. A. ISHLER, Sheriff.

24 14 4t

THEY USED POND'S EXTRACT

SEE WHAT THE RESULT WAS:

Pond's Extract absolutely cured me of a very severe case of PILES.—H. A. HITCHCOCK, *Detroit, Mich.*

Extra good for any CATARRH *of the nose and throat.*—H. BRAIG.

Only thing I have ever seen that takes away the INFLAMMATION *and stings from* INSECT BITES.—P. H. COOPER, *Fort George, Fla.*

Acts like magic in OPHTHALMIA. *I like it so much for* SORE EYES.—REV. M. JAMESON.

Best liniment I have ever used for rubbing purposes, SORENESS, CUTS, STRAINS, *etc.*—HARRY FREDERICKS.

For BRUISES *and* WOUNDS *nothing equals it.*—T. P. CONNEFF.

Has cured for me, HEADACHE, SORE THROAT, SORE EYES, ABSCESSES, *and* ALL PAIN.—E. MCCALL.

The only remedy that will control HEMORRHAGES *from the lungs.*—GEO. W. WARNER, *Scranton, Pa.*

Excels anything I have ever used for NEURALCIA, *bleeding piles and hemorrhages.*—W. H. FAULKNER, M. D.

I know its value in reducing VARICOSE VEINS.—A. C. SANFORD.

Take Pond's Extract only.
Avoid all Substitutes.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., New York and London.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—Pursuant to an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre county, Pennsylvania, will be sold at public sale at the Court House in Bellefonte on Saturday, August 26, 1893, the following described real estate, late of Eliza J. McMullen, deceased, to wit:

The property is situated in Boggs Township Centre County, Pennsylvania, bounded on the North by land of John Pownell, on the East by the public road leading from Milesburg to Marsh Creek, on the South by land of Scott Walters and Linn & McCoy, and on the West by land of Linn & McCoy, containing 30 acres more or less. The improvements are a two-story frame dwelling house, stable and other out buildings. The property is located about one and one half miles north of Milesburg.

Terms of sale:—One-half of the purchase money to be paid in cash upon confirmation of sale, and the balance in one year thereafter. The deferred payment to bear interest and to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

CLEMENT DALE, Administrator.

Rochester Business University.

An immediate postal card request, saying the writer is thinking of pursuing a commercial or shorthand course of study, will secure new illustrated circulars (93-94) of the Rochester Business University.

Address
ROCHESTER BUSINESS UNIVERSITY,
24-4t Rochester, N. Y.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

THE FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS CONVENED IN MIDSUMMER.

Speaker Crisp and Vice President Stevenson Hold the Gavels—Now to Legislate the Existing Financial Evils Out of Existence.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—For the twelfth time in the history of the United States congress was convened at noon today in extraordinary session. On the floor of the house of representatives was the usual bustle and stir which always mark the first few days of the session. In the galleries were packed as many spectators as could crowd in, all aflutter with the half suppressed excitement which pervades the whole Capitol building and the city itself, in fact.

In the senate there were less noise and more gravity of course, but the exciting interest of the occasion made itself apparent to some extent.

The session was opened with prayer by the senate's new chaplain, Mr. Milburn.

SPEAKER CRISP.

Its two principal officers—Mr. Cox, the new secretary, and Mr. Bright, the new sergeant at arms—also represented the changed political complexion of the body.

The first business in order after the senate was called to order was to administer the oath of office to three senators and Mr. Cox, the new secretary of the senate. The senators who took the oath are Mr. Perkins, who succeeds Senator Stanford; Mr. Pasco of Florida, who has been re-elected after serving ad interim under a gubernatorial appointment and Mr. Quay of Pennsylvania, who was not present during the last extra session and so has not yet qualified. As soon as notice was received from the house that it was organized a committee was appointed to wait upon the president and notify him that congress was ready to receive any communication he might care to make.

This called forth the message explaining the president's reasons for convening congress in special session and suggesting legislation to cure the ills from which the country is suffering.

The House Convenes.

The house was called to order by Clerk Kerr, who had been selected by a caucus of his party for re-election, but who would nevertheless have performed that duty under the law as the holding over clerk of the last house, even if he had not been chosen for re-election. When he called the roll he looked upon nearly 100 new and untried men. Many familiar faces were absent.

The usual resolution notifying the senate that it had been organized and was ready for business was then sent to that body, and three members on the part of the house were named to act as a joint committee to wait upon the president. This afternoon will probably be occupied in the biennial drawing for seats.

The history which the extraordinary session will make for itself will probably justify that title in more senses than one. Convened for a single specific object—the repeal or modification of what is popularly known as the Sherman act—it will not be restricted to that bare programme, but will have in connection with it to legislate on the whole subject of finance, including probably a thorough revision of the tariff. Those two subjects, distinct and yet connected, will supply material enough to occupy the attention of congress for many months to come.

Waiting For the Message.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The joint committee of the two houses appointed to wait on the president and receive his announcement that he will shortly "communicate to them a message in writing," consisting, according to custom, of the recognized leaders on both sides, viz., Senators Harris and Sherman and Representatives

SENATOR SHERMAN.

Springer, McMillin and ex-Speaker Reed, waited upon the president this forenoon to receive their message. Little else besides listen to the message is expected to be done today.

At the suggestion of Representative Bourke Cockran in the house a number of its members, principally the New York delegation, met in the Arlington hotel and informally discussed the best method of securing immediate consideration and fixing a time for taking a vote on the silver question.

No specific proposition will be made to the silver people, but the members of the conference express the hope that an arrangement satisfactory to both sides will be agreed upon. Nothing is to be done looking to this end until after the president's message has been read.

The conference designated the following gentlemen to take a poll of the house and ascertain its sentiment as to the method and manner of procedure that should be adopted in this matter:

Messrs. Harter, Ohio; Brawley, South Carolina; Hall, Minnesota; Lapham, Rhode Island; Wolverton, Pennsylvania; Geissenheimer, New Jersey; Bynum, Indiana; Cobb, Missouri; Raynor, Maryland; Sperry, Connecticut; Cockran, Tracy, Fitch, Dunphy and Fellows, New York.

These gentlemen will meet again and report the result of their conference with the silver men, and endeavor to agree upon a proposition to be made to them regarding the debate and time for taking a vote on the question.

The opening of the extraordinary session of the Fifty-third congress, as far as the house is concerned, has been unmarked by anything of a sensational character and has been merely formal. Speaker Crisp was re-elected quietly and without more than the usual political opposition, and as he took his seat he was enthusiastically received. In a few brief words he pledged himself to perform the duties of his high office with honesty, fairness and impartiality.

The Sherman Law Doomed.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The Herald today prints this statement, based on interviews: On the Sherman silver law the senate stands: For unconditional repeal, 39; for conditional repeal, 20; opposed to repeal, 14; noncommittal, 10; total, 83. The house stands: For unconditional repeal, 137; conditional repeal, 125; opposed to repeal, 16; noncommittal, 24; total, 302. The Sherman law is doomed.

The World has compiled statistics on which it states:

"In gross the house may be reported as polling 143 for repeal pure and simple and without delay, 84 for repeal provided the sumstitute was pleasing to the member, and 91 were not yet ready to utter their conclusions on the question of the hour.

"In the senate there were found 28 ready for repeal at once, 22 with ideas of their own, which they wished to embody or see embodied in new measures, 22 were not willing to talk and three senators, Stewart of Nevada, Dubois of Idaho and Mantle of Montana, who were emphatic in saying they wanted the Sherman act let alone, and severely alone at that."

MRS. SHANN'S TRIAL.

The Alleged Poisoner Begins Her Fight For Life.

TRENTON, Aug. 8.—In the Mercer county court today the trial of Mrs. Mattie Shann of Princeton was begun. She is charged with murdering her son, John Shann, by poisoning him, to secure the money for which his life was insured. John died April 18 at his mother's house. The next evening Mrs. Shann was notified by the insurance company, through its agent, that the company intended to have a postmortem examination made in order to ascertain the cause of death. Soon after midnight that night, according to Mrs. Shann, three strange men came to her house and asked to see the body.

While one occupied her attention the other two went into the room where the body lay and remained half an hour. When the three men left the house, John Van Selons, a boarder, entered the room and discovered that the body had been disemboweled.

The case is being tried before Supreme Court Justice Leon Abbett, ex-governor of the state, the law requiring murder trials to be made before a supreme court judge. Law Judge Robert S. Q. Woodruff and Lay Judges William S. Yard and Josiah Wright are sitting with Justice Abbett. The trial is expected to take two weeks. The state has summoned 44 witnesses, and much of the testimony will be from expert witnesses relative to the action of mercurial poisons.

Mrs. Meyer Coming East.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Inspector McLaughlin received a telegram from Detectives Von Gerichen and Trainer announcing that they were on their way to New York with Mrs. Mary Meyer, wife of the alleged poisoner, Dr. Henry C. W. Meyer. They will arrive at the Grand Central depot this afternoon. Mrs. Meyer is accompanied by her little son and her newly born babe.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Mrs. Henry C. Meyer, jointly indicted with her reputed husband, the doctor, for murder, pleaded not guilty in general sessions to the charge of assisting in the poisoning of Gustave Baum in February, 1891.

Said Mass but Did Not Preach.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn celebrated mass in St. Finbar's Roman Catholic church at Bath Beach. Crowds flocked to the church. The mass being "low," it was read, not chanted, and only two tapers lighted the altar. There was no music whatever. It was believed that the clergyman would address the congregation, but he simply read the ritual.

Colonia Wins the Commodore's Cup.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The race of the New York Yacht club for the commodore's cup took place off Glen Cove, L. I., and was won by the Colonia. The Queen Mab was second. The race held unusual interest from the fact that the cup defenders, the Colonia and the Vigilant, sailed their maiden race. The Vigilant lost her topmast and bowsprit and had to anchor.

Killed the Shark, but Was Drowned.

DIGBY, N. S., Aug. 8.—While fishing from a canoe near Digby cut Louis Pictou was attacked by a maneating shark. Pictou fired the contents of his rifle into the shark's head, killing it. Pictou afterward becoming faint from fright fell overboard and was drowned.

Feeding New Wheat to Hogs.

WABASH, Ind., Aug. 5.—Farmers in this vicinity have begun to feed their new wheat to hogs. They claim that with corn at 50 cents a bushel it is cheaper to fatten swine on the wheat, which is worth less, taking the chances of a possible advance in wheat in the future.

A Plague of Grasshoppers.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., Aug. 5.—The farmers in the lower end of this county are in despair over the loss they have sustained by an invasion of grasshoppers. The insects have appeared in countless swarms and are destroying every growing thing in their path.

Dixon Knocked Out Pierce.

CONEY ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 8.—George Dixon, the colored featherweight champion, knocked out Pierce, the Brooklyn aspirant for the honors, in three short, one sided rounds.

The Blockade Raised.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—Rear Admiral Humann, commanding the French fleet now in Siamese waters, announces that the blockade of Siam was raised Thursday afternoon.

Mgr. Bartlett Sees the Pope.

ROME, Aug. 8.—The pope gave audience to Mgr. Bartlett of Baltimore.

TROUBLED FINANCES.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY COME COMPLAINTS.

In New York Money Is So Scarce That It Is Bought and Sold Like Merchandise. Failures In the East and West—Gold Reserve Intact.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The currency famine is assuming a phase which would be amusing if it were not so desperately serious. The banks are incensed against the currency speculators, and the Fourth National sent to Zimmerman & Forshay, one of the best known brokerage houses in Wall street, asking them to withdraw the account the firm had on deposit with the national bank.

The firm in question has been the most prominent in buying with checks the cash which generally goes into the banks.

At a time when the banks are making strenuous exertions to supply enough small bills to their customers who have payrolls to make up, it angered them to see money brokers making a large profit—1½ to 3 per cent—by supplying such funds and "cornering" the supply of currency afloat to do it.

To the report that Chicago bankers were making an effort to force New York bankers to send money west comes this dispatch from Chicago:

The officers of the Stockyards' National bank caused a wild sensation when they refused to accept New York exchange from eastern buyers. The action of the bank officials was unexpected, and in speaking of the matter President Doud said:

"We took a limited amount of New York paper today, but refused considerable because of not being able to sell New York exchange in the city. We said last week that affairs were liable to come to this point. It is not right to allow funds to be locked up in the east."

Brokers Bought Money.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—The extreme scarcity of currency is called even more emphatically to public attention in this city today than it was yesterday. The efforts of corporations and firms, both big and small, here and elsewhere, to obtain a sufficient supply of small bills to meet their payrolls has caused a regular scramble for funds. As a result the money brokers and bullion dealers are doing a thriving business, buying and selling gold and silver coin and notes of small denominations just as they would any article of commerce.

The Walker Failure.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—James H. Walker & Co., dealers in general dry goods and one of the largest and best known firms in the city, confessed judgment in Judge Windes' court on a note for $5,495 in favor of Edward Noa.

It was announced in court that a large number of Walker & Co.'s creditors, principally from New York, would arrive in the city. These will be consulted as to the appointment of a third receiver. A general meeting of all the creditors will be held one week from today.

Pittsburg Bankers Have Plans.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 8.—The principal bankers of Pittsburg, comprising the Clearing House association, together with between 30 and 40 of the leading financiers of the city, met at the clearing house to discuss the financial situation. No definite plan was adopted, but several are under consideration.

Oldest Bank In Providence Suspends.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 5.—The State bank of this city closed its doors. It is not a national bank, and it has a paid up capital of $77,000. The bank was one of the oldest of the state banks and was instituted in 1850.

An Old Bank Assigns.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug. 8.—The Green county bank, the oldest in the city, assigned. Liabilities, $137,242; assets, $252,251. There was some excitement, but no other bank seems to be involved.

Receivers For the New York Terminal.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The New York Terminal company of 37 West Third street has been placed in the hands of receivers. The liabilities are now placed at $37,250.

The Purchase of Silver Goes On.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The offers of silver to the treasury department aggregated 505,000 ounces, and of this amount 21,000 ounces were purchased.

Gold Reserve Increasing.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The gold in the treasury is daily increasing. It now stands $102,291,395, or $2,291,395 above the reserve.

A Furniture Company Assigns.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Aug. 8.—The Enterprise Furniture company made an assignment.

Slid Down Pike's Peak.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 8.—Richard Woods, a Manitou hack driver, and two other men tried to beat all previous records of speed in descending Pike's peak on a contrivance called a toboggan by the railroad men. This consists of a flat board nailed over a groove, which fits closely on the rack rail of the cog road. They were all badly hurt.

A Race Track Murder.

EATONTOWN, N. J., Aug. 7.—John Chew, an employee of Pierre Lorillard's stalls at the Monmouth Park race track, was brutally murdered there. The murder is alleged to have been committed by S. P. Donovan, also an employee of Mr. Lorillard, but who is better known as "Snip Donovan."

She Refused, Then He Shot.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 8.—A young man named Charles McCormick shot Jeannette Niel and then turned the revolver on himself, sending a bullet through his brain. The girl will recover. The cause of the shooting was that she refused to marry him.

In Prison Thirty-two Years.

SING SING, Aug. 5.—Ishmael Freeman, colored, a life convict in Sing Sing prison for murdering his wife in 1861, was pardoned, having been imprisoned 32 years. He left for New York and from there will go to Mexico, where he lived when a boy.

The Four Hundred at Charity Camp.

DENVER, Aug. 8.—At the public charity camp which has been maintained under military supervision at River Front, Ark., about 400 men are still being fed and lodged.

Lightning and Hail.

KEENE, N. H., Aug. 8.—A severe thunderstorm, accompanied by a most violent hailstorm, passed over here, several people being knocked down by lightning.

ABE LINCOLN AIN'T LEADIN' NOW.

Written for the Dispatch.

1861.

Yes, Willie McBride, hez jest started off fur war;
He hez sold out all his goods, an' they're closin' up his store;
He's answered Lincoln's call fur three hundred thousan' more!
There stands his mother sobbin' at the little kitchen door.

It's a pity, when his bizniss was a'startin' off so nice,
An' everything a bringin' sich a profitable price;
But he says he'll serve his country if he lives on corn an' rice,
Trustin' Uncle Sam to give him now an' then of pork a slice.

He always wuz a jokin', full of fun as he could be;
An' as fine a lookin' lad as any one would wish to see.
Ah! It's well there's lots a goin' of sich brave young boys as he,
Or where, Lord bless an' save us! where would our country be?

1893.

Yes, old Bill McBride, he hez lost his pension, sure.
Ah? Weil he'll not be hangin' 'round here many winters more;
Why, he hain't been worth a blessin' since the closin' of the war;
A fool he was a' leavin' all his bizness an' his store.

He can't expect that us as stay'd an' worked while he wuz gone
Can keep payin' out in taxes jest to keep him liv'in' on.
Why, he got a full twelve dollars, ev'ry month I'll bet my life,
An' nobody to use it only jest himself and wife.

Abe Lincoln ain't a' leadin' now, an' things ain't as they were
When his call went out a' ringin' fur three hundred thousan' more;
We ain't a' needin' soldiers now—we ain't afraid of war—
An' we'll jest cut off their pensions; I told you so before.

—MRS. T. P. RYNDER.

ERIE, Pa., Aug. 3, 1893.

WE WELCOME THE REST.

Only one circumstance is needed to prove or disprove the Republican position that the fear of tariff tinkering is at the bottom of the existing depression. Congress has been convened to repeal the silver-purchase clause of the Sherman act, upon which democrats impose the censure for the financial and commercial stringency.

If the democratic contention is right, as soon as the silver-purchase act is repealed the factories will open, mills will resume, employment will again become abundant, labor will not be in search of work, wages will return to their former standard and general prosperity will take the place of the prevalent trade inactivity.

But if, on the other hand, business conditions do not improve, factories continue to shut down, wages do not advance and workingmen remain unemployed, then the Republican argument is proven beyond cavil or denial.

Soon this test will be applied, for the democrats can have no excuse for delaying the repeal of a law which they hold responsible for the prostration prevailing in all branches of trade. Republicans welcome this test, and their representatives in Congress will assist in its application, although they do not believe the Sherman law has wrought the injury alleged against it. Therefore, we may soon know who is right.

Why, Oh, Why—

My sisters, do you suffer so? You have suffered so long you think there is no relief, yet relief is close at hand if you will only accept it with the faith that has saved thousands.

You may have displacement of the womb, or some form of ovarian trouble; small tumors may be forming in the uterus, or you may be approaching "the change of life."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound goes straight to the seat of trouble, dissolves and expels tumors from the uterus, removes backache, and invigorates the entire system.

"Under its influence I gained 53 pounds. I know its value, and proclaim it best in the world. It will cure you, for it cured me, and a number of my friends also." — *Ida B. Butcher, Clearfield St., Phila.*

All druggists sell it. Address in confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LYNN, MASS. *Liver Pills, 25 cents.*

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE. EASTON, PENNA.

Seven Courses in Art, Philosophy and Science, Civil, Mining, Electrical Engineering and Chemistry.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT, JUNE 21ST. Fall Term begins Sept. 14th. For Catalogues address THE REGISTRAR, Easton, Penna.

HELP WANTED.—$40 per month and expenses paid good men for taking orders. Steady work. Apply PROTECTIVE NURSERIES, Geneva, N. Y. 31-3t

MILK PRESERVATIVE!

Milkmen, Dairymen and Creamerymen can keep Milk and Cream 5 to 7 days, sweet and fresh WITHOUT ICE. Simple, unfailing, tasteless and cheap. Sample to any address on receipt of 2c. postage. Patentees & Sole Mfrs. Preservalene Mfg. Co., 10 Cedar St., N. Y. 24-23-4t

YOU and Your Children

It is a wonderful remedy, which is alike beneficial to you and your children. Such is *Scott's Emulsion* of Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. It checks wasting in the children and produces sound, healthy flesh. It keeps them from taking cold and it will do the same for you

Scott's Emulsion **cures Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Scrofula and all Anaemic and Wasting Diseases. Prevents wasting in children. Almost as palatable as milk. Get only the genuine.** Prepared by Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York. Sold by all Druggists.

Scott's Emulsion

"A HAND SAW IS A GOOD THING, BUT NOT TO SHAVE WITH."

SAPOLIO

IS THE PROPER THING FOR HOUSE-CLEANING.

IT COSTS YOU ONE WHOLE DOLLAR

To buy a World's Fair Souvenir Half Dollar. This is all right, because the price is the same everywhere, and you can't get cheated in the quality. But when you want to buy Groceries you must exercise judgment or you will get an inferior article at an exhorbitant price. But you will get just what you want if you go to

THE EUREKA

As they keep nothing but the Freshest and Best Groceries, and sell at One Cash Price to all, a price so low that none sell lower. Fresh goods received every day. Country produce of every description purchased, and highest market prices paid. If you have any doubt about what we say come in and see us, we will prove it true.

NEXT TO POSTOFFICE, BELLEFONTE, PA.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of C. C. Nestlerode, late of Liberty township, deceased. Letters of Administration on the estate of C. C. Nestlerode, late of Liberty township, Centre county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to H. F. Kessinger, of Liberty township, whose postoffice address is Blanchard, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands, will make known the same without delay.

H. F. KESSINGER, Administrator.
CLEMENT DALE, Attorney. 24 25 6t

60,00 TIES WANTED.

Proposals will be received by The Central Railroad of Pennsylvania for furnishing 60,000 White Oak and Rock Oak Ties, to be delivered immediately along the line of its railroad from Bellefonte to Mill Hall, as now surveyed and located through Nittany Valley. All ties are to be 8½ feet in length, 7 inches in thickness, and No. 1's not less than 7 inches face and No. 2's not less than 6 inches in face. For further particulars apply to

J. W. Gephart, Supt. of Construction.
May 8th, 1893. BELLEFONTE, PA.

WHITES - - - - Canada Thistle - - Exterminator.

FACTORY AT BELLEFONTE, PA., IN WHAT IS KNOWN AS THE BELLEFONTE CAR WORKS.

This is a discovery that is destined to prove a blessing to every farmer and land owner.

Whites Canada Thistle Exterminator is a preparation discovered and put on the market by Samuel White, of Bellefonte, Pa. A tablespoonful of this preparation placed on a thistle will kill every stalk so treated in five days from the top of the ground to the extreme length of the root. This has been proven by actual experiment. If applied according to directions furnished with every lot sold it is guaranteed to do the work. A number of Centre county land owners have given the Exterminator a thorough trial, among whom are Brockerhoff Bros. and W. Fred Reynolds. Mr. Reynolds has instructed his farmers to get as much as is needed to exterminate this pest from all of his farms.

PRICE PER BUSHEL, $2.50, OR $5 FOR BAG OF TWO BUSHELS.

Factory at Bellefonte Car Works. Orders addressed to Samuel White, Bellefonte, will receive prompt attention. Terms CASH on receipt of goods. Isaac Haupt authorized agent.

SAMUEL WHITE. 24-23-3m

FOR SALE—Commentary of the Holy Bible. Five large sheep bound Volumes. Entirely new and unabridged. Cost $17.50; will sell for $10 cash. Inquire at this office. 24-25-tf

PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING.

R. J. SCHADD & BRO.

Shop at Steam Works, corner of Lamb and Spring streets, Bellef[illegible] Pa.

We are prepared at all times to furnish all kinds of supplies—hydrants, sinks, bath tubs, water closets, pipe—both lead and cast and wrought iron, either plain or galvanized—brass and other fittings, and everything in the plumbing line.

WORK DONE ON SHORT NOTICE. LOWEST PRICES AND ALL WORK GUARANTEED. Telephone connection. ap15-1y

FOR RENT.—A five room house on West High Street. Cheap rent. Possession given immediately. Also a 6 room house one of 4 rooms and 2 and 3 rooms. Inquire of ISAAC HAUPT, agent. vol 24 no 8—4t

BOOTS & SHOES.

JOHN M. COBLE, LEMONT, CENTRE COUNTY, PENNA

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes made to order, at two dollars less a pair than than the same can be purchased in Bellefonte or any other large town.

First class work and material. Nothing cheap but the price. Satisfaction guaranteed in fit and style.

All I ask is one trial, I know that after that I shall have your trade.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS AS ABOVE V23 N27 tf

"3000 PARCELS OF MAIL" FREE FOR 10 1-CENT STAMPS

(regular price 25c.) your address if received within 30 days will be for 1 year boldly printed on gummed labels. Only Directory guaranteeing 125,000 customers; from publishers and manufacturers you'll receive, probably, thousands of valuable books, papers, samples, magazines, etc. All free and each parcel with one of your printed address labels pasted thereon. EXTRA! We will also print and prepay postage on 500 of your label addresses to you; which stick on your envelopes, books, etc., to prevent their being lost. J. A. WARE, of Reidsville, N. C., writes: "From my 25 cent address in your Lightning Directory I've received my 500 address labels and over 3000 Parcels of Mail. My addresses you scattered among publishers and manufacturers, are arriving daily, on valuable parcels of mail from all parts of the World."

WORLD'S FAIR DIRECTORY CO., No. 113 Girard & Frankford Avenues, Philadelphia, Pa. 24-27-6m

INDIA'S TIGER TYRANT.

The Beautiful But Cruel Lord of the Jungle.

Sir Edwin Arnold's Reminiscences of the Striped Destroyer of Man and Desolator of Native Villages—The Tiger's First Taste of Human Blood.

Sir Edwin Arnold writes in the London Daily Telegraph as follows: The true owner and landlord of many a tract of country in the parts I am revisiting in thought is the gold-coated and striped tyrant of the woods, the tiger. There are large ranges on the ghauts—one might almost call them estates—which are owned, at least temporarily, by a pair of tigers, or, it may be, by an old male tiger singly, or by a tigress which has been left alone to take care of herself and her cubs, and so develops all the worst virtues of her fierce maternity.

It is one of these last that has come to my mind in connection with a summer evening in India, when along the lonely jungle road an Englishman and his attendants were approaching a village. In such a country as I am describing the villages are few and far between partly because of many difficulties as to agriculture and markets, partly because of the resolute way in which the more courageous wild beasts dispute with man hereabouts his pretensions to call himself lord of the creation. On the plains where the country is open and easily traversed tigers never stay long in one place, or are likely to pay with their hides if they do; but on the shoulders of the hills, surrounded by thickets which are the fringe of an interminable forest, the striped rajah of the forest is oftentimes master of the situation, and takes tribute from the cattle, goats and dogs of the community till he can be trapped or poisoned, or until he goes for some personal reason elsewhere. It is not so bad for the country people as long as he retains his natural dread of man, which is so instinctive that the Indian herd boy will often fearlessly save his oxen by shouting at the attacking tiger, and even flinging his stick at him; nor do the slender Indian girls shrink from leading their goats to the stream or fetching home wool and grass because a tiger has killed a cow or kid just beyond the village.

But at one time or another a tiger who has been, like the rest of his kind, terribly afraid of a man in any shape, lays that dread aside on a sudden and forever, and then becomes truly formidable. It is perhaps in most cases the result of an unintended experiment. The courage of a tiger is the courage not of pride, but of desperation, like that of the cat. He will get between the roots of the trees or the cracks of the earth to escape, but if escape be cut off he will attack an elephant with armed sportsmen upon it, which is as if an infantry soldier should hurl himself against the masonry of a fortress.

In some fatal moment the Hindoo girl going with her pitcher, or the native agriculturist, or the local postman with his jingling bells, has passed some spot where a tiger lay in wait, watching the distant cattle grazing, or waiting for night-time to visit some tigress who has amorously responded to his roar.

The beast has thought himself perceived, has feared to be cut off from his usual retreat, or the victim has shouted in terror, making the tiger hysterical with fright, and then, in a paroxysm of rage and fear, it has snarled and sprung forth and dealt in frenzy rather than design that terrible blow with the forepaw which will stun a wild boar and dislocate the neck-bone of a bull. Before his roar of angry surprise has echoed through the jungle the man or woman or child lies a corpse under his claws, and instinct forces him to go on, and to crunch the soft neck with his yellow fangs. Then the secret is out; the tiger has learned what a "poor forked thing" this lord of the creation is; how feeble his natural forces; how useless for defense that eye that was so dreaded; those limbs that bore him so haughtily with his head to the sky. Moreover, the tiger has tasted man and found him as savory to devour as he is easy to butcher, and from that time forth the brute neglects no further opportunity, but becomes a confirmed "maneater."

A Clever Retort.

In Mr. P. T. Barnum's "Struggles and Triumphs; or Forty Years' Recollections," he mentions having been in Washington in 1862 with Commodore Nutt. President Lincoln sent Mr. Barnum an invitation to visit the white house and bring his short friend. The cabinet happened to be there, and the president introduced the little mariner to them. After a little joking Mr. Lincoln bent down his long, lank body, and, taking Nutt by the hand, said: "Commodore, permit me to give you a parting word of advice. When you are in command of your fleet, if you find yourself in danger of being taken prisoner, I advise you to wade ashore!" The commodore let his gaze travel up the whole length of Mr. Lincoln's extremely long legs, and replied, quietly: "I guess, Mr. President, you could do that better than I could!"

A Watch with a History.

A singular old hand made watch has been for half a century in the possession of a venerable citizen of Philadelphia, named Kirk. It was made by Philip Lukens, who used it as a regulator for the clock in the old statehouse, a timepiece which he also constructed. The old clock is now a feature of the townhall, Germantown, and its melodious bell, into the construction of which one thousand silver dollars entered, strikes the hours accurately. So does the odd little watch, for it also has a bell attachment. The watch was sent to London some time ago, and repaired at a cost of fifty dollars; so that it may run for another century, if no accident befall it.

GROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES.

Territory Acquired Since the Time of Thomas Jefferson.

When independence was established the bounds of the new country were extremely indefinite. The limits of the thirteen states were known with reasonable exactness, although there were at the outset disputes both between the states and between the United States and the European governments whose possessions lay alongside ours. The first great acquisition of territory, says the Youth's Companion, was that of Louisiana, which Spain had ceded to France and which Emperor Napoleon sold to the United States for fifteen million dollars in 1803, when Mr. Jefferson was president. Mr. Jefferson did not believe that the constitution permitted the United States to annex foreign territory and wished that an amendment should be adopted to sanction it, but the amendment failed after the annexation had been accomplished and Mr. Jefferson stifled his scruples. Louisiana, as acquired from France, included the territory bounded on the east by the Mississippi river from its mouth to its source; on the north by the line of the British possessions; on the west by the Pacific ocean to the south line of Oregon. The other boundary follows the north line of California, Nevada and Utah as far east as the Rocky mountains and thence in a general southeastwardly direction, so as to include part of Colorado and most of Kansas and the Indian territory and all of Arkansas and Louisiana to the Gulf of Mexico.

Florida was for many years the object of covetousness on the part of our government, which claimed now a part and now the whole as included in the Louisiana purchase. The United States finally obtained it from Spain in 1819, when Mr. Monroe was president. What was known as west Florida—including the part of Alabama in which Mobile is situated—had already been seized and held forcibly. Texas, originally a part of Mexico, set itself up as an independent republic in 1836. Its population consisted largely of bold and somewhat reckless adventurers from the southern states. In one year Texas had established independence after a sharp war with Mexico, and a few months afterward applied for union with this country. The question remained open until, having agitated American politics for many years and having cost Mr. Van Buren the democratic nomination for president in 1844, it was finally settled in 1845. Texas was annexed and was admitted as a state of the union by a joint resolution approved by President Polk. California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and the western part of Colorado were acquired by conquest. They were ceded to the United States at the close of the Mexican war during Polk's administration in 1848. Nevertheless, nearly twenty million dollars was paid to Mexico in settlement of certain claims as the price of the territory. Excepting west Florida, already referred to, this is the only territory gained by the sword. A strip of land in southern Arizona was not in the Mexican cession, but was bought in 1853, Pierce being president at the time, for ten million dollars. Thus the country became possessed of all its present territory between Canada on the north and Mexico on the south. Alaska was purchased of Russia during Mr. Johnson's presidency in 1867, and the sum of seven million two hundred thousand dollars was paid for it. Its total area is almost the same as that of all the territory obtained of Mexico by conquest and purchase.

Confined Sound.

The intensity of confined sound is finely illustrated at Causbrook castle, Isle of Wight, where there is a well two hundred feet deep and twelve feet in diameter, walled and lined with smooth masonry. Although this is an unusual depth for a well even in the British isles, yet when a pin is dropped into it the sound of striking the surface of the water one hundred and eighty-two feet below can be distinctly heard. In the cast-iron water-pipe of Paris, which forms a continuous tube, with only two slight crooks, and those near its middle, the lowest whisper at one end may be distinctly heard at the other, although the pipe is three thousand one hundred and twenty feet in length. When some experiments in this line were being conducted, a pistol fired at one end of the tube actually blew out a lighted candle held at the other end and violently ejected the shavings, feathers, paper, etc., which had been placed in the end of the pipe by the experimenters.

How He Got His Name.

Apropos of queer names, Dr. Henry Cooper writes the New York Sun as follows: "Visiting in Canada some years ago on a farm near Lake Simcoe, I was struck by the peculiarity of the name of one of the sons in the family I was visiting. It was 'Happen' this and 'Happen' that until I was bewildered. I said to him when we were alone: 'Forgive me for being curious, but I can make nothing of your name. Will you tell me what it is?' He flashed up in a moment: 'You Yankees are too darned inquisitive; if you want to know about my name ask ma.' When the opportunity occurred, I very respectfully sought information from his ma. 'Drat that boy,' she said, 'he sends everybody to me. His name is Happen-to-be, and that was what he were christened. When he was born I happened to be at a camp meeting, and I didn't want ever to forget it. Now, I hope you're satisfied.' I was."

Polly Was Pleased.

While a young woman was on a train on her way to Greensboro, N. C., with her parrot several days ago two elderly ladies belonging to the Salvation Army began to sing as a preparation for a revival meeting. After they had finished the first hymn and were preparing to preach a sermon Polly thought there was something wrong and began to yell at the top of its voice: "Go ahead! Go ahead! That's all right," which broke up the meeting in that car.

OUR FROZEN ANCESTORS

Primeval Man May Yet Be Discovered Congealed in a Glacier.

"Was the primeval man arboreal, and did he live upon fruit?" It has been suggested that he was driven from these mild ways by the cold of that unpleasant time when glaciers covered the earth, answers the Gentleman's Magazine. The trees died and the fruits perished, and the ancestor, climbing down, began with rats and mice, and finished with cannibalism, to avoid perishing likewise. Also, he invented fire. Also, the cold made him use language. But this is rather an unsubstantial speculation, since Prof. Prestwitch, for instance, believes that there were men before the glaciers. At any rate, he tells us that at Sevenoaks, in the very old pre-glacial "plateau drift" above the downs, he has found instruments of flint.

It is not impossible that those beetle-browed persons, the poleolithic men, the remote men who chipped out weapons of unpolished stone and knew the uses of neither cattle, clay nor corn, were less human looking than their skeletons would lead us to fancy. There is a hint in one rude scratching on a bone that they were thickly hairy. There is a remote chance yet—at least it is a pleasant fancy to entertain—that we with our own eyes may yet see this hairy ancestor of ours in the flesh. Every one has heard of the entire mammoth, skin and flesh complete, frozen up inside of a Siberian river and enduring to our days. The flesh was so fresh that the dogs fell upon it and ate it without ill results.

Now, these pre-glacial men of Prof. Prestwitch must have been contemporaries with those mammoths and they may have ventured, too, since they hunted the mammoth, into high latitudes. The discovery of a refrigerated ancestor is by no means impossible.

It is necessary for anyone who has read "The Frozen Pirate" to curb his imagination here. In all humanity we must hope the ancestors, when thawed, will be dead.

Fancy the shock of Rip Van Winkle intensified by ten thousand generations. If he is dead he must, of course, be promptly stuffed by all the best taxidermists in council, and placed in a commanding position in the museum in Cromwell road, a relic and true portrait combined.

IN A DOLDRUM.

A Ship Held for Four Months in a Dead Sea Calm.

Held for nearly four months in an equatorial doldrum or dead sea calm until her provisions were exhausted and her crew on the verge of starvation was the terrible experience of the American ship Edward O'Brien, which had long ago been given up for lost. The ship is owned partly in this city, says the Philadelphia Record, and the news of her safety has just reached the owners.

The ship left Victoria, B. C., early in December last for London with a large cargo of wheat, and nothing was heard of her until June 22, when she was sighted by the steamer Galileo in latitude 46.31, longitude 25.16, flying signals telling that she was short of food. She was supplied by the steamer, and Capt. Whitton brought to New York news of the safety to the underwriters, who were demanding heavy premiums for reinsuring the vessel and cargo.

It was learned that the ship had made a fine run down the Pacific coast and around the Horn, but when near the equator she had been caught in one of the dreaded calms that prevail in that latitude. For three months she remained within a distance of half a mile from where she struck the calm, and during that time there was not enough wind to fill even the lightest of her sails. Finally a small current, probably made by a storm many miles away, appeared and served to send her slowly out of the locality, which threatened at one time to become a place of death for all on board. On this current the ship drifted for almost another month. Then a welcome wind carried her back into the paths of navigation.

When the Galileo was encountered the water supply of the Edward O'Brien was exhausted, food was almost down to the last ration, and in a few more hours the men on board would have been beyond help. After being supplied with food and water the ship proceeded on her way to London.

TRIED TO DROWN THE SOUND.

A Boarder's Experience with an Unusually Vociferous Alarm Clock.

An alarm clock, according to the habit of the beast, always goes off at the wrong time and in a thin-walled building it always succeeds in waking the whole house as well as its owner. The wear and tear upon the temper of the community is consequently greater than that caused by the combined efforts of a forgetful janitor and an intermittent elevator. A young man in up-town house in Washington who has been in the habit of oversleeping himself, recently purchased an alarm clock of imposing proportions and a bell like a fire engine gong. As usual, says the Post, the thing went off about three a. m., and the owner, who had just fallen into a sound sleep, leaped wildly from his couch under the impression that the house was on fire or some other dire calamity had befallen. Occupants of adjoining rooms followed suit, and the objurgations heaped upon that unhappy alarm clock were both loud and long. A policeman on the beat blew his whistle under the impression that a riot was in progress, and the whole neighborhood was aroused. Meanwhile the owner of the clock tried to stifle it in the bed clothes, but still it hammered away vehemently and made more racket than ever. Finally, in despair, he plunged the riotous timepiece into a jar full of water, where, at the expense of ruining its inner mechanism, its voice was stilled. The young man now hires a newsboy to wake him.

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UNDER A CLOUD.

I was stopping at Lakeside when I met Dr. Leonard, and in response to his invitation spent many pleasant hours in his cozy bachelor apartments. One evening after returning fron a patient and seating himself before the fire to the enjoyment of a last cigar before retiring for the night, he told me the following story:

A few years ago I left the care of my patients in the hands of a brother physicianand went down to my old home in the western part of New York to settle up the remainder of the business connected with my father's estate. It proved much more troublesome than I expected and detained me in the old place for several weeks. During the time I was a guest at a farm house at the edge of the village where an old friend of the family resided.

According to the good custom of the people of that section of the country, all the attaches of the farm were counted as members of the household and dined together at the same large table. It was early harvest time and the family was increased by a number of temporary farm help who were hired for the busy part of the season. Among these was a young fellow of about twenty, of fair complexion, broad, intelligent brow, but of a cast of countenance expressive of deep melancholy.

The men were a jovial set and filled in the bits of leisure at meal time and after the day's work was over in recounting their numerous experiences. This man, however, never shared in their hilarity, but sat silently apart in a dark portion of the room until time for retiring. I inquired who he was, and was told that his name was Dave; they had never learned his surname, in fact, they had never asked about it.

Dave had come early in May and had engaged for the season. He was an excellent worker, they testified, but very reticent, never speaking except in answer to a question, or when it was an absolute necessity to ask one. He was kind to the animals, clever in taking hold of any new kind of work and very industrious, often performing more than two good men. They did not understand him, but hoped that he could be hired for another season.

I became deeply interested in this Dave and resolved to make a study of his character, and, if possible, win him over to a more cheerful view of life. I began to address him whenever we met on various topics concerning his work, but although I received courteous answers, was wholly unable to get him into conversation. He seemed to be brooding over some painful idea that refused him a moment's respite. I noticed the restive, nervous energy with which he worked, as if only the most laborious effort could keep down an inward demon of thought. He continually wore a look of depression, and sometimes in the dim light of the corner where he sat after the days's work was done I fancied I perceived tears in his eyes and a look of agony in his face, but he said nothing. I began to think that he was one of those enigmatic beings upon whose spirit some hidden disease had shed an eternal melancholy, and that perhaps there was no concrete cause for his reticence and gloom.

One day the sun rose warmer than usual and by noon the air had become so charged with heat and moisture as to render physical exertion almost impossible. After dinner the men lay down in the shade of the cool maples and declared their unwillingness to do anything further until late in the afternoon. They would make up for lost time after sun down. Dave however took his fork as usual and started for the field and when the old farmer called and urged him to wait until the worst of the midday heat had worn away he only shook his head and answered that he didn't mind the heat.

Later, when the men went back to their work, they found Dave lying in the burning sun as though dead. They brought him to the house and placed him under my care. For many days afterward his life hung in a balance, and only the most careful nursing prevented the shock from proving fatal. Much of the time he was delirious, and in the ravings of his disordered mind I learned something of his past history. He often cried out:

"Elsie, I didn't do the deed, but they will hang me, for they heard me say that I would kill him. I didn't mean what I said, and didn't do it. Elsie, don't you believe me? Come back, Elsie; come back, come back!" and in his frantic eagerness I had to hold him down by force. His voice became almost pathetic as he pleaded for Elsie not to turn away with that look of horror on her face. "It is not the hanging, Elsie," he often cried out. "I could easily die if it were not that you believe me guilty. Oh, that wretched threat and that wretched quarrel; but I tell you, Elsie, that I am innocent." Sometimes he would grow quiet and murmur softly: "I knew, dear Elsie, that you would believe me innocent."

One morning he opened his eyes, and I saw by his look that reason had returned. He asked what had happened, and I told him that he had been very ill. "Are you the doctor?" he asked, "and whose house is this? I was never in this room before." I evaded the simple question by telling him that he was with friends, and that he must keep quiet and talk and think as little as possible until he grew stronger. He promised to obey, and lay back on his pillow. I looked in a few minutes later and found him sleeping calmly, with a smile on his face.

He began to convalesce after this but the old look returned and checked somewhat the progress of returning health. One afternoon I said: "Dave, I want to be your friend. You are in trouble. I knew that something was making you unhappy before you became ill, during your illness I heard you refer to the cause. Do not be afraid, but tell me all, and I may be able to help you." He opened his honest, blue eyes with a look so sad that I pitied him as I had never done before.

"Dr. Leonard," said he, "did you learn that I am suspected of murdering an old friend, and that if I should be discovered here there is circumstantial evidence enough to convict me, although I really committed no crime? I had an intimate friend by the name of Iveson, and his sister had promised to be my wife. My parents were dead, and I lived with my uncle not far from the Iveson mansion. Everything went well with George Iveson and me until after my engagement with Elsie.

"I was poor. The Ivesons were wealthy. My father had betrayed a trust and the blow killed my mother. Father died while serving his time and I was left to the care of an uncle whose reputation was bad. My life had been very unhappy until I met George Iveson. He did not treat me like the rest, but invited me to his home, and there I met Elsie. She was a beautiful girl, and her sympathy for my loneliness grew to love and we were very happy.

"It was some time before George learned about it, but we thought he ought to know and it was decided that I should tell him. George was feeling moody the day I chose to disclose our secret, and at the news flew into a fearful rage, taunted me with the ill name of my parents and said that no such blot should ever be cast on his family. He said that I had betrayed the friendship he had given me from pity and because he believed I was trying to do right but he was mistaken and we were friends no longer. At first I tried to be reasonable, but when he spoke of my parents I lost all restraint and we exchanged many bitter words. He swore that he would fix it so that I should never marry Elsie, and I said: 'If you do I'll kill you.' I was in a threatening attitude when I spoke these words, and frenzied with rage. They were heard by some passers by, and among them by Joe Wilkinson, a man who bore me an old family grudge.

"I went to bed early that evening but was unable to sleep, and about midnight I rose and left the house. My head throbbed violently as I picked my way along the stony road leading to the river where there is a deep gorge and a water fall. I found a resting place on the edge of the precipice and tried to descry the bottom through the dim light. The clouds were scudding across the sky driven by a raw, damp wind, which swept through the gorge and kept the trees above moaning, as if bewailing with me the loss of friends. I remained in the place until daylight broke and the sun dissipated the chilly gray of the east, then I started back toward my uncle's house.

"I turned through a neighbor's field, the same that had heard my threat, but before I reached the road on the other side a savage voice called for me to halt. I stopped and turned back in surprise. What was my horror when I reached the spot where the man was to see George Iveson lying on the stony ground dead. There was an ugly wound on his head as if struck a heavy blow with a blunt instrument. I forgot my resentment in a moment and was overcome with grief. I stooped to lift the body into an easier position, but was knocked completely off my feet by a club which the man had in his hand, 'your sniveling will not help you out of this. You will hang as high as Haman or my name is not Joe Wilkinson. We heard your threat yesterday and I have caught you to-day. You will go a step higher than your dad, I reckon.'

"I was thunderstruck, but suddenly the hopelessness of my condition dawned upon me. Wilkinson's fierce taunt roused me to action. I leaped upon him struck him to the ground and turned back among rocks. I found a hiding place and the next night got away from the country. I wandered about like a beast for a few weeks, until at last, growing bolder, I came here and obtained work. It proved some relaxation to the misery I suffered, but I am innocent. Do you believe me doctor?"

I told him that I did and would make efforts to learn all the subsequent circumstances and advise him accordingly. In the meantime he should be patient and try to get well faster.

A few days after this occurrence a carriage containing a lady and gentleman stopped at the old farmhouse and the gentleman requested the privilege of resting his horses and obtaining dinner. The farmer took the horses and led the way to the house. The young lady was beautiful but there was a tinge of sadness in her manner. She spoke softly to her brother and called him George. I thought nothing of this, but a few moments later, when he addressed her as Elsie, I was so startled that I leaped to my feet. "Pray, what is your name?" I exclaimed excitedly. The gentleman appeared surprised, but answered quietly: "My name is George Iveson and this is my sister Elsie."

"Have you a scar on your head?" I exclaimed, hardly knowing what I was saying, I was so excited.

"Yes," said Mr. Iveson, looking at me in wonderment, "but my hair covers it up and I wonder at your noticing it. I fell," he went on, "and was nearly killed a few months ago, but it healed rapidly and I am perfectly well now. A neighbor accused an old friend of mine of doing the deed, for he had overheard us in a quarrel. My friend disappeared and has never been heard of since, although I have done my utmost to find him."

Elsie was crying. I drose and going over to her said: "Providence sends us strange experiences; some being sorrow and some happiness; was your friend's name Dave?"

George sprang to his feet. "Can you tell me where he is?" he cried.

I explained every thing, and shortly afterward, when I opened the door to Dave's room, I felt that life was a very dear gift when used in behalf of others.

"Dave," I said, what would you consider the best news I could bring you?"

"That the past five months of my life has been only a dream," said Dave, sadly.

"Wouldn't it suit you as well to know that George recovered from his hurt," said I.

"That is impossible, for he is dead."

"It is possible," said I, "and I really believe that he may have recovered."

Gradually I told him all and there came over his tired face a look of tranquil happiness.

A few years later, when a square envelope appeared in my mail one morning, I was so interested that I forsook my patients and went to the wedding. George was the best satisfied brother-in-law in the world, and Joe Wilkinson swore that Dave was the brightest young lawyer in that section of the country, and if he didn't deserve success no one did.—Chicago News.

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"A Democratic exchange says: 'Commissioner Lochren will exercise as much care to secure pensions to those entitled to them under the law as will be used to prevent frauds.' The veterans will have no objection to that. Unfortunately Commissioner Lochren is only a subordinate. Hoke Smith is the head, and every veteran knows how he feels and where he stands."

It did not require a great deal of time for that gifted Georgia gentleman, Hon. Hoke Sangrado Smith, to demonstrate that with regard to the treatment to be meted out to the veteran defenders of the Nation he was in perfect sympathy with the rest of the chivalrous Cleveland's official family.

Sir Knight Adlai, Kentucky Carlisle, Col. Alabama Herbert, (late C. S. A.), and Dr. Sangrado, are in perfect and sweet accord upon the subject of bleeding the veterans of the Union Army—unless Dr. H. Sangrado Smith found an excuse to exercise his knowledge of phlebotomy, his head would fall into the basket of his master, Chief Cleveland.

Commissioner Lochren was well aware of the fact that he was expected to obey the orders of the Mossic Administration, when he accepted office. He must do the will of the Patriots (?) who did not fight under the flag of the Union when that flag was in danger in dealing with those who did fight and win the battle for the Nation's existence.

Not certainly an enviable position to be placed in for a brave and patriotic Veteran Soldier who by deeds demonstrated his loyalty.

Cause for Happiness.

ONE OF ALBANY, N.Y., BEST KNOWN CITIZENS SPEAKS IN WORDS OF PRAISE.

Have you reader, ever suffered from any urinary trouble, Kidney Complaint, or Stone in the Bladder, or Kidneys? If not you never need to as nature has caused the sign of pain in the back, highly colored, or thick Urine, oftimes leaving a sediment afterstanding, to warn you of the approaching danger and if you will use Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy at once you will destroy these symptoms and restore yourself to a sound healthy being. Mr. Robert A. Male, of Albany, N. Y., speaks of how he suffered with Stone in the Bladder for ten years and submitted to the operation by his physician of crushing and removing the stone, which soon reappeared as they always will when removed that way. His attention was finally called to Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, which he used, and it dissolved the formation of the new stone, and entirely healed and cured him and he has had no reappearance of the trouble since. This is but one of thousands of cases where Favorite Remedy has cured and saved the patient. vol24-nos27,31,35,39

THE democratic party is squirming at a fearful rate under the terrible financial condition the threatened free-trade policy has brought about and are making all kinds of excuses to avoid their responsibility. They sometimes even foolishly try to assert that the republican and not the democratic party is responsible, but just there they are "confronted" by a "condition" that overwhelms them at once, for until Cleveland was elected no such prosperity ever existed in this country, and there would have been no change had Harrison been elected, for then free-trade and threatened ruin would not be a possibility. President Cleveland can even yet restore that condition of prosperity by making it known that he will not allow the tariff laws to be interfered with.

To cure nervousness your nerves must be fed by pure blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes pure blood. Take it now.

Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.

WAR REMINISCENCES.

THE HORRORS OF A RETREAT.

A Dangerous Tactical Course, Even Though Adopted Only as a Subterfuge.

A general in command may order a retreat to secure a stronger line, or because he fears disaster, or for several other reasons which might be termed good policy by a court of inquiry, but there is peril in any backward movement. So long as the lines are standing firm so long will men die bravely. Even if a wing is being beaten back and the fact is known in the center, men will still die with their faces to the foe.

An army corps is an anomaly. It will charge into the face of death time and again. Every man will obey like a machine. No man knows what fear is. That is because it is at least holding its ground if not gaining something. Let the order run down the lines of a retrograde movement, and there is a panicky feeling observed at once. Have other corps been defeated? Has the enemy pierced the center? Has the battle been lost? Men ask these questions of each other in cowardly whispers, and within ten minutes four-fifths of the command are ready for flight. All veterans experienced this sensation more than once, but no man can explain it

THE LAST STAND.

Each one was there to die. To stay was to be killed. He could fear death only in running away. It wasn't that he was running away to save his life, but from some menace which he could feel and not yet understand. An army of forty thousand men bravely pushing ahead and feeling victory in the air will leave its dead at every wall, and fence, and creek, and on every slope, and cheer and cheer as it pushes on. The same army, if withdrawn for any reason, will be so worked up inside of half an hour that the bursting of a shell will break the formation of a whole brigade.

It is the rear guard a general looks to with deepest concern when compelled to withdraw in the face of the foe. It is the post of honor for some one seeking death. It is the place of all to try the nerves of the oldest veterans. A victorious army is jubilant and aggressive. A defeated one is nervous and fearful. The rear guard steps in between the wolf and its prey. It must retreat, but it must fight as it falls back. There will be dead men, but they will not even be moved aside to escape the wheels. The wounded may be placed in the fence corners or dropped into the ditches, but there will be no time for gentleness.

Here we swing into the main road, up which the last hurrying, straggling company has disappeared. There are a swamp and a long causeway between us and the enemy's advance. Up the road they are trying to save the wagon train. We must give them half an hour. Our two guns are planted to sweep the narrow road, and never a man lives to get within pistol shot. Then he pushes forward a column of infantry. They fill the road and overflow into the swamp, where ooze and water are hip deep. We shell them—we change to grape and cannister—we fill the black waters of the swamp with dead men. But there are five thousand men forming that living, moving wall—one thousand of us. They push forward their artillery. Their infantry creep forward from tree to tree and from bush to bush, and we are driven. It is either retreat or annihilation. We leave our dead and wounded and fall back. The enemy cheers again as he advances, and we turn and fire and push on again.

Here are wounded men sitting by the roadside or lying at full length on the grass. Some rise up and hobble painfully along with us; others beg for water and fall to weeping. We cannot be burdened. We cannot even be merciful. We are the rear guard—not here to save a hundred but thousands. At the foot of the hill are two broken wagons, an ambulance with a wheel off, a heap of knapsacks and muskets thrown away by weary and fearful men; half way up the hill more abandoned wagons and two or three dying horses; at its crest a caisson and more spoils for the enemy.

"Halt! Here we check them again!"

The guns are planted and the infantry positioned and we can see that the highway clear back to the swamp is a mass of moving men. Thirty to one, perhaps, but we must fight. It is only when they overflow into the forest and and field and are on our flanks that the guns are limbered up and we fall back.

Across a plain for half a mile, past a farmhouse and its barns and orchard, and the highway turns to the left and enters the forest. We halt at the turn. There is just time to draw a long breath when the head of the wild beast scenting our bloody footprints comes into view. Our shells scream down the dusty highway and mingle blood with dust. They rend and tear and maim and kill, but the living wall is not checked. Then grape and canister whir and whistle and scream, and the muskets of our infantry blaze and crackle, but we cannot stem the tide. Even as we are ready to fall back one of our guns is dismounted, and we must help the horses draw away the other. There are more dead and wounded—only a skeleton command to stagger back and look for another position.

Here the highway leaves the woods and ascends a strong hill. The afternoon has waned and the sun is disappearing. Half way up the hill the last horse falls in his tracks, and we drag the cannon and its caisson up by hand. It is our last stand. The army is safe and can ask no more of us. As we bind up each other's hurts we can hear the foe cheering down the road. Five minutes later the last shell is fired. There is no more grape, no more canister. Gun and caisson are overturned into the ditch. We hold the hill for ten minutes with a fire of musketry which leaps up against the evening sky like a bonfire, and then there comes a sudden silence. We have the order to retreat. Leaving the wounded to curse and groan and pray, leaving the dead to grow cold as the red sunset fades away and the stars come out, we glide away like shadows into the night and like shadows are swallowed up and lost to view. We were fighting for night to come. It is here. The pursuit is ended.—Chicago Times.

FOOLED THE SURGEON.

A Wounded Soldier's Heroic Self-Treatment and Its Good Result.

It was at one of the fierce battles of the Virginia campaign that John Enneking received a severe wound in the leg. It had been a terrible day and all the hospitals were crowded. Besides he had been wounded in the edge of a wood and was not discovered for several hours after the conflict and the retreat of the enemy. Meantime he staunched the flow of blood by binding his handkerchief about his leg and fell asleep afterward. He awoke a few moments after they had discovered him and while they were discussing what to do with him.

It was midsummer in Virginia and the air outdoors was balmy, so he was left where he was and a rude tent was raised over him, where a surgeon came to see him when he could do so. Soon, however, the unavoidable result of neglect was apparent and the surgeon declared the leg must be amputated. Enneking kicked at this. They told him if amputation were not performed, and at once, he would probably lose his life as well as his leg. But he had a smattering of medical knowledge and positively refused to have his leg cut off. They left him to his fate, telling him that the next day would find him beyond hope.

It was late in the afternoon when the surgeon left him, and no sooner was he alone than he began to hitch down hill a little way to where he had discovered a spring which bubbled out of the earth. It was but a rod or so away, but it took him a long while to reach it, which he finally did after fainting several times at the pain which moving caused his leg. Once by the side of the spring, he removed all the bandages and began to bathe the member. Hour after hour he kept it up, until, exhausted, he fell asleep. On awaking he felt that he was weak, and that all that would save his limb and his life would be a perpetual stream of water, not one which could be kept playing merely during his wakeful hours. He secured his knife from his pocket, and with a piece of elder growing within reach he shaped a rude trough which he inserted in the bubbling spring and allowed the water to flow through it and in a steady stream upon his gangrened leg. Thoroughly exhausted by the labor of doing this work in his weak state he dropped off to sleep almost as soon as the stream was running.

When he awoke he found some food within reach carefully covered with a cloth to keep the flies from it, so he knew that some one with a kindly feeling had been to see him—some one too kind to disturb his slumber and too busy to remain until he was awake. His first feeling on awaking was an absence of feeling, as one might express it—a dumbness over the entire wound and for a considerable distance around it, which made his leg feel as though swelled terribly, something as a member feels when you have rested on it in a cramped position till it is what is popularly known as asleep.

He ate his breakfast and went to sleep again. But he did not sleep long

A STEADY STREAM.

this time. He was aroused by some one shaking him. It was the surgeon, who at first thought he was dead, but soon changed his mind when he heard Enneking's vigorous language at the pain in his leg caused by the ungentle shake of the surgeon.

"Ready to have that amputation performed yet?" he asked.

"No," replied the artist.

"What have you been doing?" he continued.

"Can't you see?" replied Enneking, rather impertinently.

"Yes, I see. I think you'd make a good physician. If you save your leg—mind, I say if—I'll appoint you my assistant."

With that the surgeon left him and continued his rounds through the improvised hospitals. Enneking worried through the day as best he could and went to sleep again at night with the stream of water still playing on his wound. He awoke next morning with a dull pain in and about the wound, but feeling generally refreshed, dressed it as best he could and kept the stream flowing. The third morning it had begun to improve quite perceptibly and thereafter it rapidly grew easier, then better and then began to heal.—Chicago Tribune.

OSAGE TRIBE KEEPS ITS LAND.

Government Commission Fails to Obtain 2,000,000 Acres Wanted.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Aug. 4.—The Osage Indians have refused to treat with the Government Commission for the cession of their reservation of nearly two million acres of land, and the Commissioners will return to Washington in a few days.

These Indians are worth $15,000 in cash and over a thousand acres of land for every man, woman and child in the tribe, and do not care to be crowded by the white people.

Their reservation lies across the eastern end of the Cherokee strip, and as they bought and paid for it, and hold a deed therefor, it will probably be many years before they will agree to part with any of it to white settlers.

THE Democrats throughout the country are sparing no pains nowadays to "get even" with the Union soldiers who conquered the slaveholders' rebellion. They are not only very generally anxious to drop them from the pension rolls, but over in Kings county they rob the veterans' burial fund, frequently drawing pay for the interment of an old soldier who is still alive, and kicking most vigorously when he finds his name has been used to swindle with.—*N. Y. Morning Advertiser.*

SAILED THE SEAS 38 YEARS.

One of His Experiences.

For thirty-eight years Capt. Loud followed the sea, most of that time as master of a vessel, and upon retiring from the water was appointed by the Secretary of the United States Treasury to superintend the seal fisheries in Alaska, which position he held five years. He relates one experience as follows:

"For several years I had been troubled with general nervousness and pain in the region of my heart. My greatest affliction was sleeplessness; it was almost impossible at any time to obtain rest and sleep. Having seen Dr. Miles' remedies advertised I began using Nervine. After taking a small quantity the benefit received was so great that I was positively alarmed, thinking the remedy contained opiates which would finally be injurious to me; but on being assured by the druggist that it was perfectly harmless, I continued it together with the Heart Cure. Today I can conscientiously say that Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and New Heart Cure did more for me than anything I had ever taken. I had been treated by eminent physicians in New York and San Francisco without benefit. I owe my present good health to the judicious use of those most valuable remedies, and heartily recommend them to all afflicted as I was."—Capt. A. P. Loud, Hampden, Me.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and New Cure are sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or by Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5, express prepaid. They are free from all opiates and dangerous drugs.

Clothes REPAIRED, CLEANSED AND PRESSED.—I have concluded to take up my old trade and am now prepared to do Repairing, Cleaning and Pressing of Clothes at my residence, No. 23 East Bigh street. I solicit a share of patronage and guarantee perfect satisfaction. Work gathered and delivered promptly and charges as low as can possibly be made. A postal card dropped in the mail will receive attention. 25 48 tf WILLIAM McCLELLAN.

CLOTHES REPAIRED AND CLEANED.

I have opened a shop at corner of Allegheny and Howard streets, in old law office next door to residence of John P. Hunt, where I am prepared to do repairing and cleaning of clothes. Orders by mail promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. Give me a trial.

CHARLES McCLELLAN.
19-tf.

Road Grading Machinery.

The Champion Road Grader has fulfilled all the claims made for its superior capacity. The Supervisors of Union Township purchased one during the spring of 1892, with which they have made the most improved public roads in Centre county. Prior to this year the Supervisors were required to assess six mills road taxes—this year, 1893, they assessed four mills, next year, 1894, they propose to assess three mills road taxes and improve their roads more than they did with six mills road taxes before they purchased their Champion Road Grader from Messrs. McCalmont & Co. Formerly the tax payers had to do the work with shovels and picks, now the horses do the most of the work.

Champion Rock Crusher.

The Champion Rock Crusher has no equal or competitor, when we compare the quantity of stone crushed in one day, seventy to eighty tons, with the power required to operate it—for the proof of which, we refer those interested or who may want to buy a stone crusher to improve their public roads, to the supervisors and tax payers of Walker twp. Centre Co., Pa., as well as to S. D. Tice, a contractor of Howard, and Wallace White, a contractor of Spring township, Centre Co., Pa., who crushes stone for for macadamizing streets and turnpikes.

Champion Road Roller

After your roads and streets are macadamized, the Champion Road Roller, operated by horses, can be used to great advantage in rolling down the loose stone to make the road smooth. Those in want of Road Machinery will promote their own interest by inspecting the above machinery before purchasing.

Further information as to prices and merit, will be furnished on application.

McCALMONT & CO.

WM SHORTLIDGE, } Business
ROBT. McCALMONT, } Managers 24-23-6m

Bellefonte Republican,

To CORRESPONDENTS.—No communication published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.
Corespondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Local Department.

—W T Achenbach, the jeweler, has had a new awning put in front of his store.

—Some chicken thieves at Milesburg made a raid on Mrs. Dr. Grove's hen coop, and as a result they had to pay dear for their feast.

—James B. Strohm, one of the county commissioners, returned from his trip to the World's Fair last Thursday, and the same afternoon started for Camp Scott, near Altoona.

—Miss Ella Kinsey, who has been a clerk in the post office department at Washington, D. C., for the last thirty years, has been the guest of A V. Miller and family, at State College.

—Company B., N. G. of Pa., left Bellefonte for Camp Scott near Altoona last Friday. Col. S. H. Williams and Sergaant T. R. Benner with some others went ahead of the company on Thursday.

—Rev. Bender, of Howard, lead at the Y. M. C. A. meeting last Sunday. In the evening he preached in the Methodist church. He is a young man of promising talents. His efforts here gave general satisfaction.

—Last Sunday afternoon Harry Baum, a young son of Abe Baum, the livery man of Bellefonte, in attempting to get on a wagon fell and the hind wheel passed over his stomach. He got up after the accident all right, having received no injury.

—John O'Connor and wife live on Spring steret. Last Wednesday Mrs. O'Conner put up her husband's dinner as usual for him to take to his work at the scale works. She placed in his bucket some dried beef that he had purchased a few evenings before and also ate some of it herself. In a short time she was taken sick and shortly after noon her husband was brought home sick. It is thought the dried beef did the mischief.

—Bellefonte is to have a game of base ball Friday afternoon of this week at the popular old place, the glass works meadow The contesting teams will be the Victors of Lock Haven and the Defiance of Bellefonte. The Lock Haven team is a good one, composed partly of Normal school students. They will have foemen worthy of their balls and bats in the home team. Master Luther Hughes is engineering the enterprise.

—Last Thursday evening W. H. Blackburn, of the United Brethren church, delivered his lecture on the "Johnstown Flood" to a full house. Mr. Blackburn and family, wife, mother, grandmother, brothers and sister, were living in Johnstown at the time of this terrible calamity and therefore what he tells is a graphic description of what he actually saw. Fortunately his relatives were saved from the ayalanche of waters.

—Last Saturday evening as Robert Roan and a lady friend were crossing the mountain from Centre Hall to Bellefonte, on the side next to Centre Hall, the horse shied from some cause. At that point there is a very steep embankment, the horse and buggy went over. Mr. Roan and the lady successfully jumped for their lives landing safely in the road. The horse was killed by the fall and the carriage was smashed to atoms. It was a very narrow escape for the passengers. The team belonged to James Potter, of Bellefonte.

—The United Brethren congregation of Bellefonte held a picnic at Hunter's Park last Friday. A private party from Howard also came to the park on that day. The Howard party wanted to dance in the pavillion but Rev. Blackburn, of the church party, objected. The park policeman, A B Cowher, was called upon to settle the matter and decided that the church party were in possession and their wishes should be respected. The Howard party waited until evening, when they tripped on the light fantastic toe to their hearts' content, with no preacher to make them afraid.

—Last Friday evening a large number of the friends of Mrs. Theresa Smith a widow lady who lives in Central City a suburb of Milesburg, thought they would give her a surprise that day being the anniversary of her birth, so they gathered in large numbers took with them a large stock of provisions and repaired to the house of Mrs. Smith, where she unacquainted with the plot of the friends and neighbors was spending this birthday evening in quiet repose. She heard a knock at the door and on opening it was greatly surprised to find a large crowd demanding admittance they entered and had a very pleasant time at 10 o'clock thep sat down to a tabie covered with all the delicacies of the season. The guests were: Mrs. George Austin and son, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Zimmerman and son, Mrs. and Mr. L. T. Eddy, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Miles, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Musser, and daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Gibbs, and daughter, Mr. and Mr. Charles Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. John Hall, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Smith, Mr. and Mr. Alvin Swyers, Mrs. Kohlbecker, Mrs. B. Stonrode, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Austin, Mr. Edward Swyers, of Pittsburg; Miss Bella Jones.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

It Took Four Hours on Tuesday to Nominate the Following Ticket.

On Tuesday about one-half the "unterrified" now extant in Centre county assembled in the court house at 12 o'clock for the purpose of putting in nomination nine men simply to have them slaughtered at the polls in November. The candidates were as numerous as bees in swarming time and the fragrance of democratic "persuasion" made the air redolent with an intoxicating perfume. Before the convention all the candidates wore broad smiles. After the convention there were only nine smiling ones left; after the election in Noyember there won't be even a grin noticeable, unless it be on the faces of the several dozen who went away empty-handed on Tuesday.

It was just 12.25 o'clock when county chairman J. C. Meyer took his place behind the Judges' desk and called the convention to order. On roll-call of the Secretary 92 delegates out of a possible 93 answered to their names. The first break in the convention was when W. C. Heinle nominated Dr. White, of Philipsburg, for permanent chairman. This didn't suit some of the "squealers" and Walter Gerrity was the one selected to take the wolf by the tail by nominating W. Miles Walker, of this place. The only way to settle the affair was by ballot which resulted in favor of White, the vote standing White 53, Walker 39. Messrs. Mortimer Donohue, and John P. Sebring were elected roll clerks; reading clerk, I. J. Dreese. Secretaries, George R. Meek, R. A. Bumiller, Charles R. Kurtz and Fred Kurtz.

The chairman appointed the following committee on resolutions: W. C. Heinle, S. J. Herring, J. C. Smith, Oscar Holt and W. W. Spangler.

The order of business was then moved and adopted by unanimous consent. First on the list was the nominations for sheriff. Cyrus Brumgard, George B. Crawford, John P. Condo, George E. Parker, H. F. McGirk, John Corrigan. It took seven official and three unofficial ballots to secure a nomination which finally resulted in the choice of John P Condo, of Gregg township, the last ballot standing Condo 49, Brumgard 44.

For treasurer W. T. Speer, John H. Beck, A. J. Griest, H. A. Moore, John Q. Miles, John F. Potter, J. T. Lucas and George B. Johnston were put in nomination. On the 8th ballot John Q. Miles proved the successful man, the last ballot standing Miles 52, Moore 41.

For register C. A. Weaver, A. G. Archey, W. J. Carlin and G. W. Rumberger were put in nomination. A. G. Archey was withdrawn before the first ballot was taken. On the fourth ballot G. W. Rumberger was nominated, he having received 50 votes against Weaver's 43.

W. Gaylor Morrison was nominated by acclamation for recorder.

For county commissioners George L. Goodhart and T. Frank Adams were nominated by acclamation.

H W Bickle and W W Royer were nomnated for county auditors.

Ellis L Orvis was elected chairman for the ensuing year.

Dr. H. K. Hoy, of Bellefonte, was nominated for coroner.

Resolutions commending the National, State and county administrations were read and adopted and the convention adjourned at 4.30.

ROBBED OF FORTY DOLLARS.

Rather a bold robbery took place last Wednesday at the home of Thomas Jackson, who lives on Allegheny street in Reynold's block. There were none of the family at home except Mr. Jackson and Miss Tillie Wilson, a niece of Mr. Jackson. Mrs. Jackson and her daughter were at the Catholic picnic at Hunter's park. It was about half past four in the afternoon that Miss Wilson heard some one come in and go up stairs, but supposing it to be Harry Jackson, she paid no attention to the noise going on up stairs. Soon she heard the person going down the stairs to go out and going to the door was surprised to find a stranger. She then ran to the rooms above and found draws and trunks had been ransacked and contents thrown upon the floor. The thief is said to have obtained forty dollars in money. Nothing else was taken. It is thought that the thief must have been acquainted with the premises, and the fact that part of the family were away. Mr. Jackson is an invalid.

—The Veteran Club of Centre County will hold their annual picnic this year at Hunter's park in the early part of September, at a date not definitely fixed upon at this writing, but thought to be either the 2nd or 9th. Would it not be a good plan for the veterans at this meeting to endorse the resolution passed by the State legislature as presented by the Pennsylvania service Pension Association advocating a service pension for all honorably discharged soldiers, and which was published in REPUBLICAN in issue of August 3. At this time when the enemies of the pensioners are construing the laws we have as much against the old soldiers as possible barely obeying the letter, but not the spirit of the law. All soldier's organizations should be alive to the interest of soldiers, and uphold every effort to secure equal and exact justice.

A FAMOUS OPERA.

Among the best of comic operas the Black Hussar stands unrivalled and its popularity is as great to-day as it was when first produced by Mr. Caull. The fact that the Gilbert Comic Opera Company will produce the work at Garman's Opera House in its entirety, during Oct. should attract the attention of all music lovers as it will be a most important event. The company gives the work a particularly fine setting, carrying special scenery, while the costumes are from Eaves, of New York, are the finest ever worn in that opera.

OPENED AT LAST.

Last Sunday the Lutheran congregation occupied the Sunday school room in their new church on the corner of Allegheny and Linn streets. It is now about four years since this society commenced to build this church. During this time they have been holding services in the hall over the Centre county bank. Their old church on High street was destroyed by fire about five years ago. In the morning they held a children's day service, a large audience gathered to witness the ceremonies. The exercises were opened by a very pretty anthem by the choir, which was composed of Misses Aggie Rearick, Lulu Stover, Mrs. William Kuhn, Mrs. H. Y. Stitzer, Mr. Stitzer, John Fisher, George Smith and Al. Dale, with Miss Myrtle Eberhart as organist. Rev. E. E. Hoshour, the pastor of the church, opened the regular church service. He was followed by Earle Smith, who delivered the address of welcome. A class of girls and boys then sang and recited. The pastor read a scriptural lesson followed with prayer by Rev. Dornblazer, of Ohio, followed again by recitations by several of the scholars. Then came the unveiling of the beautiful memorial window which was placed in the building fronting on Linn street by the Sunday school in honor of members that have died during the time the building has been in process of construction. The pastor, in his remarks, stated that the window had been placed there in honor of Edith Dale, Mary Musser, Annie Ishler and Frank Harbaugh. Two little girls withdrew the veil that hid the beautiful window from sight and Blanche Smith, Maggie Underwood, Jean McKee and Roy Bosner spoke feelingly in memory of their dead schoolmates. The window is a beautiful design of Christ blessing little children; "Let them come unto Me, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." Other recitations then followed, ended by an address by the pastor.

In the evening Rev. Dornblazer conducted the services before the church audience. His remarks were eloquent and impressive.

MR. MOORE EXPLAINS.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

For many years I have regarded you as one who loved fair dealing, a friend and neighbor, while on many questions of science, you have sought my opinion, and received frank answers.

Why do you now, give space to a man that has not one bright spot in his character, and is always on the wrong side of every question, to hold me up to ridicule, before my fellow men?

I have always courted the esteem of learned men, and have had the most profound admiration for science.

J. W. MOORE.

The article referred to above was published in the REPUBLICAN of two weeks ago without, perhaps, being as carefully considered as it should have been. The views it expressed we entertain ourselves, almost at least, as a whole, and we did not think attributing them to our friend, Mr. Moore, could be considered as uncomplimentary. But Mr. Moore seems to take a different view of the matter and we publish his letter and make this retraction cheerfully. It was certainly far from being our wish to hold him up to ridicule, as we have great respect for his views and opinions. Many persons in our county can testify to his usefulness and learning in warning our people against great frauds, *i. e.*, silver ores of the Bald Eagle, nickel mines of Roush Gap, the famous nickel find of Bellefonte and the historic gold find at Oak Hall. All these so-called ores Mr. Moore analyzed and gave to the community a truthful statement of their value.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Monday August 7th, and until further notice, trains on the Snow Shoe Branch will run daily, except Sunday, as follows:

Leave Bellefonte at 8.53 a. m.
Arrive in Snow Shoe at 10.23 a. m.
Leave Snow Shoe at 3.00 p. m.
Arrive in Bellefonte at 4.50 p. m.

This reduces the service to one train each way, instead of two trains as heretofore. By this arrangement there will be but one mail to Snow Shoe each day. It will close every morning at 8.45 o'clock a. m.

LETTER LIST.

The following letters remain in the Bellefonte Post Office uncalled for August 8, 1893.

Abe Arnold; George Brown; William Confer; A. H. Coon; Clayton Greninger; Nellie Hull; T. W. Kreamer; Jacob Spacapan: Mrs. Tillie Saylor; J. W. Stoner; P. J. Waltz; Miss Josie Webner; Hannah Woomer.

When called for please say advertised.

J. A. FEIDLER P. M.

—Some time ago Elmer Howe, of Philipsburg, who is a superintendent in the mines at Patton, received an injury to his leg. Every effort was made to save the member but without avail. Ho was taken to the College Hospital where the leg was amputated.

BASE BALL NEWS.

Review of the Diamond in the River League.

Did Bellefonters smile last Week? Well, we should say so. From every point of the compass came reports of victories won by the Governors. Six games played—five won outright and the other theirs beyond doubt, but contested by the Demorets. Where does that put us? Why away up on the top ladder. On Thursday the Governors downed the Renovos to the score of 6 to 4: Friday the Miltons went down—score 27 to 3, and Saturday our common rivals, the brilliant Tyroners were ditched 13 to 7, and thus our boys came home crowned with glory from head to foot, having made on their trip 78 runs against 30. Rather a good showing, is it not?

Monday the Demorests played Bloomsburg on the latter's grounds and were defeated. Score, 9 to 5. Tuesday Bloomsburg played at Tyrone and lost the game 8 to 7.

BLOOMSBURG VS. BELLEFONTE.

The game at Hunter's Park between the Bloomsburg and home teams was another victory for the Governors, making a total of ten consecutive games won. The score yesterday was 16 to 8 in favor of Bellefonte. The features of the game were Bellefonte's heavy batting and Bloomsburg's kicking. The score by innings:

Bellefonte..... 5 4 0 2 0 5 0 0 0—16
Bloomsburg..... 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 5—8

Bellefonte had 11 base hits, 7 2-base hits and one 3 bagger, a total of 27 bases as against Bloomsburg's 5 singles, and 5 doubles, and total of 15.

River League standing to date:

	WON	LOST	P.C.
Bellefonte	13	3	.770
Demorests	6	4	.600
Renovo	5	4	.555
Tyrone	3	6	.333
Bloomsburg	1	4	.200
Milton	1	5	.166

NOTES.

Milton disbanded the old club and is signing all new players, among whom it is said will be Stewart and Hartswick.

The Bellefonte team speak words of praise for the gentlemanly treatment received while in Tyrone last Saturday. The Tyrone boys will have no occasion to complain of their treatment when next they visit Bellefonte.

The Governors will go to Cape May some time in the near future to play a couple exhibition games. It is just possible they may stop in Philadelphia on their way home and tackle anything they come across. They can just do it, you know.

When the Governors returned from Tyrone Saturday evening they were tendered such a reception of which any politican might be proud. Taken from the depot to the popular Brandt house, mid brilliant fire works and soul-stirring cheers formed but a small part of the welcome. By order of President Lane a chicken and waffle supper was served them by Mine Host Yeager. In addition to the ball team a number of others sat around the tables, mostly directors of the Bellefonte Association and represensatives of the REPUBLICAN and *Watchman*. Landlord Yeager deserves credit for the very appetizing lay out furnished on that occasion. The boys all spent a happy time and complimented their host by saying it was the first really good meal they had enjoyed since leaving on Monday morning.

BOROUGH COUNCIL.

The borough council met in regular session last Monday evening. There were seven members present, Borough Treasurer Charles F. Cook came before the town legislature and informed them that the borough was in debt to him to the amount of ten thousand dollars; this, for a time, created some excitement.

Rev. James P. Hughes, who owns some lots of land just over the borough line in Spring township, but one of which has a few feet in the borough, complained that he had payed his taxes in the township and was also asked to pay in the borough; that though one lot was partly over the line he had in past years been paying the whole tax in the township, but the North ward assessor had this year assessed this part of a lot. The matter was referred to the finance committee. A complaint was made of the bad condition of South Allegheny street; also of a crossing on Logan street, that interfered with the Undine fire company getting their machine down town. These matters were referred to the street committee. Wilson street, on the east end of the borough, has been opened and will soon be in condition to use. The market committee reported $16.30 taken in within the last three weeks.

Bids were examined for the work of digging ditches and laying water pipe from Bishop street along Wilson to East High, as follows: Logan Machine Company $6.99. The Bellefonte Supply Company offered to dig the ditches, lay the pipes and cover them for $5·44; James Harris & Co. made an itemized bid but the exact amount was not named. As to digging the ditches Frank Miller's bid was 10 cents a foot; Frank Wescott, 10 cents; Perry Steel, $1.48 per rod. It was decided to defer the matter until the next meeting. Voted that the original fire alarm which had been removed to the water works be again placed in its old place on the electric light station. The Atlantic Refining Co. was given permission to place tanks for oil along the road leading from town to the car works.

—The Evangelical society of Unionville will hold a lawn festival at that place on Friday and Saturday, August 25 and 26. Ice cream, cake, lemonade and other refreshments will be sold. The proceeds to be devoted to the benefit of the church.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

PERSONAL PENCILINGS.

Mr. Elmer Green spent Sunday in Bellefonte.

Miss Lizzie Stewart, of State College, spent Tuesday in Bellefonte.

Mr. and Mrs. James Barnhart have returned home from their wedding trip.

Mrs N. Dare, of Philadelphia, is visiting at the home of Mr. Monroe Armor.

Mr. Will Daley, conductor on the shifting engine, is contemplating a visit to the World's Fair.

Mrs. John Noll, of Bellefonte, who has been visiting at Atlantic city, returned home last Friday.

George Bush, who keeps the Book Store in the Bush Arcade, started for the World's Fair last Wednesday.

D. O. Etters, superintendent of the Bellefonte public schools, has returned from a trip to the World's Fair. He says it is a big show.

Mrs. James Derr, wife of the auctioneer went out for berries some weeks ago and got so badly poisoned that she was quite sick, causing her friends some alarm. She is now much better.

FIRE IN IRVIN'S HARDWARE STORE.

Last Sunday morning about four o'clock fire was discovered in the hardware store of Irvin & Son, in Crider's building, on Hight St. Miss Lulai Stover, who lives with her parents next door to the store, discovered smoke in her room. She called her parents, but they said someone must be making a fire in the stove, but as the smoke grew thicker she opened a window and looking out saw smoke coming from the hardware store. She then gave the alarm of fire. About the same time an alarm was given from the residence of Ex-Gov. Curtin, which is on the opposite side of the street, and from Mr. R A Beck, the barber, who happened to be about and was on the pavement in front of the court house. It took some time to get the alarm properly sounded. The steamer companies were soon on the ground, however. The fire was in the rear of the long store room and was soon extinguished. It caught in the cellar and burned a hole through the floor about five feet wide and ten foot long. The damage to the stock was mostly from smoke and water. Several large tanks of oil were near the fire but, fortunately, did not catch, some of them containing over fifty gallons of oil. It was a narrow escape from a most destructive conflagration. The stock is said to be worth about ten thousand dollars; it was insured for five thousand. The origin of the fire is not known. There are many theories but they are only theories. The store was very securely locked and we have not heard the opinion advanced by anyone that it was of incendiary origin.

"THE AMERICAN SOLDIER."

The August number of the above magazine, even exceeds the promises of the July number. The battle for the Old Veterans and pensioners of the Civil War, is waged with trenchant pen. Copperheads and Traitors are arraigned in no meek and mild manner. Cleveland, Hoke Smith and the "Veteran hunting" Administration are shown up with a fearlessness which is refreshing. The absurd charges of Frauds in the pensions of the Old Heroes, is riddled and ridiculed. The malice, hatred and unfairness of the assailants of the Old Union soldiers demonstrated. Articles from writers like Col. John A. Cockerill and Benjamin R. Davenport add to its literary merit. A magnificent colored photograph of Gen. U S Grant, 10¼x13¼ inches, accompanies this August number, similar to the Lincoln picture in July number THE AMERICAN SOLDIER.

One of such pictures will accompany each issue, For September General Sherman's picture will be given. Twelve such magnificent portraits will be given in one year making a collection worth many times the price of the subscription for a year which is only One Dollar.

THE AMERICAN SOLDIER is published by the Nation Publishing Company, *Mail and Express* Building, 203 Broadway, New York.

The Lock Haven *Democrat* says: There is considerable excitement in a small town in Centre county not far from the Clinton county line over the elopement of a married woman with a single man. The woman is fifteen years older than the man she eloped with. The husband of the woman was away at the time and when he returned home he discovered that money and valuables amounting to over $200 were missing. The case has been placed in the hands of Chief Keller, this city.

USE DANA'S SARSAPARILLA, ITS "THE KIND THAT CURES."

DROWNING OF WALTER KURTZ.

One of the saddest accidents that has ever happened in this county occured last Saturday evening at Paddy Mountain camping ground, about five miles from Coburn station, on the Bellefonte & Lewisburg railroad. It was the drowning of Walter Kurtz, a young man about 19 years old, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kurtz, of Centre Hall. Paddy Mountain, the scene of the accident, is quite a favorite camping and fishing grounds and many parties every year go to this place to fish and camp out. Last week a party of this kind went to this place, erected tents and spent the week there, enjoying a pleasant outing. On last Saturday morning a large corwd of about thirty-five started from Centre Hall to join the campers and return home with them, Among whom were Fred and Walter Kurtz. In the afternoon the yong men concluded to go in swimming, and for this purpose started for Penn Creek near by. This stream is shallow in most places, although there are a few deep places which have been washed out by past freshets. It was to one of these deep places that the young men went and Walter, to try the length of the water washed across the stream at this point. It was not over his head. He found a log floating on the water and taking this to hold him up he swam into a part of the stream where the water was deep and there was a swirl. All at once he gave a cry for help; although there were twenty men standing on the bank of the narrow stream only one, Fred Kurtz, Jr., went to his assistance. The swift current carried him down stream to a rock. He threw a pole to his brother but the young man did not get hold of it and sank beneath the surface. Then there was terrible excitement and running to and fro. No one seemed to know what to do; at last some one went for some workmen near by and they came and searched for the drowning boy, but it was a full half hour before they found him. After they got him out every effort was made to restore life but too late. The body was taken to Spring Mills and from there to his home at Centre Hall in a wagon. When the news of the disaster reached the camp the greatest consternation prevailed. The tents were immediately struck and the whole party started for Coburn on foot, a distance of five miles. The deceased was a brother of Charles Kurtz, of the *Centre Democrat*. He was a young man of brilliant mind and pleasing manners. He had many friends. His sad death will be a shock to them, but the hardest blow will rest on his father and mother, who had left him on the camping ground but a few hours before in the strength and vigor of manhood, and now to have him returned to them cold in the embrace of death was terribly sad.

—An ice cream festival will be held at Snow Shoe Intersection on Saturday evening, August 19. Many delicacies will be served besides the ice cream. The proceeds will go to the church and Sunday school of that place.

—Adam Waite, the totally disabled soldier that the rebel secretary of the interior has had stricken from the pension roll, at least for a time, was a member of the 110th Regiment, Pa Volunteers.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce H. H. Montgomery, of Bellefonte, as a candidate for the nomination for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce the name of Andrew Lytle, of College township, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of Henry Stevens as a candidate for the nomination for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County convention.

Bellefonte Markets.

Red Wheat, per bushel	$ 70
Mixed wheat per bushel	68
Buckwheat, new, per bushel	40
Rye per bushel	60
Corn (shelled)	50
Corn (ears)	45
Oats	35
Barley	48
Cloverseed, fair to good	$ 8 40
do prime and extra prime	9.00
do choice	9 60
Flour, retail, per barrel	5.00
Flour, wholesale	4 40
Hay choice mixed, per ton	10 00
" prime timothy " "	11.00
" choice " " "	12.00

Provision Markets.

Corrected weekly by Eureka Grocery.

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Green apples, per bushel	80
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Dried Currants, per pound	10
New Raisins, per pound	10 — 13
Beans, per quart	10
Fresh Butter, per pound	25
Cheese, per pound	16
Country Hams, per pound	15
Hams, sugar cured	18
Shoulders	17
Breakfast Bacon	17
Country Bacon	16
Lard, leaf, per pound	16
Lard, country, per pound	12
Eggs, per dozen	15
Potatoes, per bushel	85
Dried Beef	25
Canned Beef, 2 pound can	25
Country Side, per pound	10
Canned Tomatoes, per can	12—15
Canned Corn, per can	12½—18
Lemons, per dozen	30
Oranges, per dozen	40—50
Dried sweet Corn, per pound	10
Apple Butter, per gallon	5
Keller Flour, per sack	1 25